

Subj: **DNA**  
Date: 10/31/2005 7:51:35 AM Pacific Standard Time  
From: [MaryDougB](#)  
To: [Stoneyjax75](#)

Dear Bob -

This note is from John Lawrence, son of Francis Lawrence (son of Vern Lawrence). John (Johnny as I call him) and I went to school together (in the same class - 1957) and graduated together. We were VERY close all through school. Since he and his bride (how he refers to his wife, Lois, tho they have been married for more than 40 years) live in Elkhart, INdiana and I in Michigan, our get togethers are very rare (unfortunately). I love Johnny very much and thank heaven for email because that is how we keep in contact. I wish I had known he was going to Las Vegas because (as you see in his message) it looks like he would have loved to get together with you. That would have been perfect! I don't know how often he goes to Vegas but I am sure you will be able to strike up a friendship with him. He is terrific!

-----  
Forwarded Message:

|       |                                             |
|-------|---------------------------------------------|
| Subj: | <b>Re: Dinner with Bob</b>                  |
| Date: | 10/31/2005 5:49:12 AM Pacific Standard Time |
| From: | <a href="#">Jdlvitco</a>                    |
| To:   | <a href="#">MaryDougB</a>                   |

HI CUS,I WAS IN VEGAS LAST WEEK WORKING A SHOW COULD OF MET HIM THEN.

I'M IN---28686 CTY RD. 16 WEST ELKHART,IN.46516 OR HE CAN CALL MY TOLL FREE AT WORK AND FILL ME IN -877-825-8528 X 21-----THIS COULD BE INTERESTING.I THINK I WAS THE KING IN ONE OF MY OTHER LIFES.----  
-----LOVE





## Lawrence/Lorentz Y-Chromosome DNA Project

### Purpose

Molecular genealogy (also called genetic genealogy) is currently best applied to testing a hypothesis that two or more individuals share a common ancestor and of estimating how far back in time that ancestor lived. Supplemented by traditional genealogical records, this information can be used to define and identify branches of the LAWRENCE family that have spread apart and lost contact and thereby support or disprove the identity of a suspected ancestor. This is especially useful when there is family tradition and circumstantial evidence to support a connection but no documentation can be found. In a broader scope, a growing number of surname studies such as this are being conducted to ascertain whether families with the same surname are of common or independent origin. Combining the results of these studies with traditional genealogical information, we can hope to hone in on geographical areas from which our families may have arisen--thereby giving us new areas in which to explore traditional resources. Also each individuals results can be plugged into the European YSTR database and the U.S. YSTR database and searched to see if they have any matches. Those matches will, however, only tell you the location of the individual(s) you match.

### The Tests

The project coordinator is James H. Lawrence, 1405 Commissioners Road, Mullica Hill, NJ 08062

For this project we are using a firm called Family Tree DNA which specializes in DNA testing for genealogical purposes. The kits are ordered through Jim and paid for by each participant when the sample is sent for analysis. Each participant is sent a pair of plastic swabs and asked to collect a cell sample from inside their mouth. The samples are sent to an address in Houston, Texas, where they forwarded it to the lab at the University of Arizona. At the laboratory the DNA is isolated for each subject and is tested for 12 or 25 genetic markers on the Y-chromosome. The actual testing procedure is complicated; but for each sample short lengths of genetic code that show repeating patterns are identified, and the number of the 'repeats' found for each marker. The results obtained from each sample are given as a list of 12 or 25 numbers; such as 13,23,14,10,11,14,12,12,13,13,13,29. The set of numbers from a person is known as their haplotype. These haplotypes can then be compared; and only close relatives can be expected to have exactly matching haplotype. If Family Tree DNA finds any exact matches they will notify those who have signed a release to do so. The haplotypes will also be posted to this site for all to compare with the Lawrence line tested.







## Mutations

The particular markers selected by Family Tree DNA for their Y-chromosome testing have been chosen as they change (mutate) slowly over many generations. These variations occur because of mutations in the genetic material between a father and son, and are essentially 'random'. It is considered that a change from one number to another, such as a change from '24 to 23', might occur within a period of, say, 500 years - which roughly is 20 generations. This means that distant relatives can be expected to have similar 'haplotypes' to each other. Please note that it is difficult to say when people are definitely related to each other, either closely or more distantly; and all that can be said is that a relationship is possible.

## Haplogroups

The 'haplotype' from a subject can also be compared to samples taken from people in other areas of the world. There are clear differences between Western European patterns, Asian, Native North and South American, and African. These regional patterns are called haplogroups.

## The Results

The following table contains the results received to date.. The table will be revised as new test results are returned and more Lawrence males join the project. The numbers for each subject are their Alleles values. The colors denote the **haplogroup** of each participant and the description of each haplogroup is provided by Family Tree DNA below:

R1a = "purple" This lineage is believed to have originated in the Eurasian Steppes north of the Black and Caspian Seas. The lineage is believed to have originated in a population of the Kurgan culture, known for the domestication of the horse (approximately 3000 B.C.E.). These people were also believed to be the first speakers of the Indo-European language group. This lineage is currently found in central and western Asia, India, and in Slavic populations of Eastern Europe

R1b = "yellow" This is the most common haplogroup in European populations. It is believed to have expanded throughout Europe as humans re-colonized after the last glacial maximum 10-12 thousand years ago. This lineage is also the haplogroup containing the Atlantic modal haplotype.

I = "blue" The I, I1, and I1a lineages are nearly completely restricted to northwestern Europe. These would most likely have been common within Viking populations. One lineage of this group extends down into central Europe.

E3b = "gray" This haplogroup is believed to have evolved in the Middle East. It expanded into the Mediterranean during the Pleistocene Neolithic expansion. It is currently distributed around the Mediterranean, southern Europe, and in north and east Africa.

J = "orange" This haplogroup is found at highest frequencies in Middle Eastern and north African populations where it most likely evolved. This marker has been carried by Middle Eastern traders into Europe, central Asia, India, and Pakistan. The Cohen modal lineage is found in this group.







Subj: **Re: Some information and a question**  
Date: 11/3/2005 3:35:07 PM Pacific Standard Time  
From: [tnoble@mcn.org](mailto:tnoble@mcn.org)  
To: [Stoneyjax75@aol.com](mailto:Stoneyjax75@aol.com)

Dear Bob,

as always, it was good to have your e-mail this morning. As I probably told you, I do all of our computer work. Ted stays busy with his painting. I read your very interesting letter to him this morning. We have read about the "DNA genealogy," and we have wished we could participate. On both of our direct lines, we have no males to ask for help.

We are in contact with one Lawrence cousin. Ted's grandmother Emma Lawrence had a brother Col. Ellsworth Lawrence whose grandson Philip Lawrence lives in South Carolina. His e-mail address is <[phil@cville.net](mailto:phil@cville.net)>. Ted is 83, and Philip is older, so we do not know if he will be interested in the DNA process. If he is, I know you will hear from him.

I am forwarding your e-mail to him, telling him I have given you his e-mail address.

For the past three years, we have concentrated on my southern families, and Ted's families have been neglected. There just doesn't seem to be enough time!

Please stay in touch, and we wish you much success in your new venture.

Ted sends his best regards with mine, Freda

On Nov 2, 2005, at 4:21 PM, [Stoneyjax75@aol.com](mailto:Stoneyjax75@aol.com) wrote:

**02Nov2005**

**Dear Ted and Freda:**

**I am sure you are well aware of the latest developments attempting to utilize breakthroughs in science as a means of verification of one's ancestry. They have chosen to call the field "genetic genealogy." This field has caught my interest since their still seem to be many uncertainties surrounding the parenthood of my 4th great grandfather, John Lawrence. You are well aware of the views which have been proposed, yours which lists Samuel as the father of my John Lawrence, and one**





espoused by Marlene Weber and others in support of a Jonathan Lawrence as his father. I would hope to bring this problem to some conclusion before my time runs out.

This project, which might provide irrefutable evidence of connections to even more distant ancestors, could be a boon to genealogy. Essentially, a DNA sample is taken from an individual and the Y-chromosome is analyzed. Since the Y chromosome is only present in males, the marking on that chromosome are transferred only from father to son. The particular markers analyzed change very slowly over many generations. Apparently, these variations occur because of mutations in the genetic material between father and son, and are "random." It is considered that a change from one number to another, (changes are indicated numerically) say 24 to 23, might occur once in some 20 generations. Thus distant relatives have similar patterns to present day males within a family group. I will include a more detailed description later in this note.

One of the Family Groups currently being studied is called the "Lawrence/Lorentz Y- Chromosome DNA Project. I have been in contact with the project coordinator, James H. Lawrence, and have received much material regarding this and others currently going on. This type of study may be helpful in examining family traditions and circumstantial evidence support connections but little or no documentation, (or conflicting documentation) can be found. While it may not yield any important data regarding my own interests, it can be contrasted directly with every other strongly documented "Lawrence" who has submitted his/her genealogy to the project.

I submitted the genealogy of my (and Ruth's) Lawrence line for use in comparisons to others currently involved. The line went back only to John Lawrence and Susannah Stanton, my third great grandparents.) Now I am in the process of finding a current male "Lawrence" who is willing to be a participant in this study and provide the Lawrence swabs necessary for analysis. I have located several of them and I will solicit their involvement by offering to pay for the analysis. Unfortunately, my male Lawrence line ended with my 2nd great grandfather, which means I cannot participate in the study.

Now the question, do you know of any "Lawrence" descendant







from your Josiah line currently living with the surname Lawrence? I am thinking of expanding this testing to help us deduce whether or not there is a clear indication that your Josiah and our John are, in fact, brothers and sons of Samuel. I have much faith in what you folks have already accomplished and I trust you have been able to keep in contact with descendants in your line. If you can identify a current Lawrence with a name and address, I would be willing to approach them, as I have with my John line, regarding their interest in participation in the project.

This note is already too long so I will send a second note with more detailed description of what the process entails.

Thanks so much for all you have already done. Your input has been a most important element in my work here.

Bob





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#### **FINAL REPORT**

**FEBRUARY, 2006**

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**810 PURPLE SAGE TERRACE**

**HENDERSON, NEVADA 89015**

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## BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

*The purpose of this study was to ascertain whether or not John Lawrence, Senior (1746-1825) was, in fact, a brother of Josiah Lawrence, Senior (1734-1802) and thus a son of Samuel Lawrence (1710) and wife, Mary by using a genetic genealogy study of the Lawrence surname through comparative analyses of the DNA Y chromosome of direct line known descendants.*

After extensive correspondence with many persons who have devoted years of study and research on the surname Lawrence, many questions remain unanswered concerning the pre-John Lawrence (1746) ancestry. In the absence of definitive answers, one can only speculate from the data on hand what that ancestry could have been. Such speculation has provided us with numerous possibilities regarding the parenthood of John himself. Thus far, no conclusive documentation has been advanced or discovered which is strong enough to support any particular genealogy as fact. Perhaps remote papers may be discovered in the future which will give credence to a particular genealogy. Thus far, the earliest bits of information relate to John's birth date, marriage date and place, and a move to Vermont with wife Mary, at the age of twenty-two. After that move, there is considerable documented evidence of family, friends, living environment, revolutionary war participation and the early history of Vermont.

In the middle to late 19<sup>th</sup> century, this family line became involved with the so-called *Lawrence-Townley Estate* issue. This national scam affected nearly all of the Lawrence descendants and many began to research their own genealogy with the notion of laying a claim to that Estate in England. Turmoil among the Lawrence lines resulted in numerous changes of ancestry to more clearly "show" a direct line to the Townley Estate. Lawyers and professional genealogists were drawn in with the hope of improving their own stake in the fortune. While considerable damage was done to the trustworthiness of the data prepared, much good came from many of the Lawrences who became interested in their roots once again. Records were found in family bibles, letters and official records. Conversations about both oral and written history of the family took place among interested individuals providing further information.

No recent evidence with regard to the parents of John Lawrence(1746) have come to the fore. In consultation with several others in the thick of current Lawrence research, it was agreed that we might try the DNA genetic genealogy route for answers to our dilemma. Contact was made with a research project, *Lawrence/Lorentz Y – Chromosome DNA Project*, and its coordinator, James H. Lawrence in Mullica Hill, New Jersey. DNA samples are analyzed by a firm called *Family Tree DNA*, located in Houston, Texas, and specializes in DNA testing for genealogical purposes. DNA samples are shipped to the DNA testing laboratory at the University of Arizona. The entire cost of the sampling and analysis is borne by the individuals requesting it. Even so, the effort was certainly worth the cost because the process loomed as a possible solution to a seemingly insolvable problem of determining who is or who is not John Lawrence's (1746) father.







To provide direction and interpretation of results of the study, null hypotheses were formulated regarding the basic questions to be answered. A rejection of the hypothesis based on the analysis of the data would confirm a relationship between Samuel Lawrence (1710) and John David Lawrence through John Lawrence, Senior. A rejection of the hypothesis would also confirm a relationship between Samuel Lawrence and Philip Drake Lawrence, through Josiah Lawrence, Senior.

#### NULL HYPOTHESES:

1. There is no father-son relationship between Samuel Lawrence (1710) and John Lawrence, Senior (1746) and that Josiah Lawrence (1734-1802) is not the birth brother of the said John Lawrence, Senior.
2. There is no genetic relationship between Samuel Lawrence and Philip Drake Lawrence, through Josiah Lawrence.
3. That the John Lawrence listed in the Norwich, Connecticut vital records as being born of Samuel and Mary Lawrence on 14 February 1745/46 is not the John Lawrence, Senior (1746) about which this study is directed.

#### PROCEDURE AND REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE

In order to locate samples of the population of Lawrences appropriate for the study, direct line descendants representing a sure connection with the Samuel Lawrence line and one from a "Jonathan" Lawrence line, [Jonathan representing the non-Samuel dimension and often suggested as the father of John (1746)], needed to be identified.

Through the efforts of genealogists Schrandt(1), Hoeper(2), Butler(3) and Noble(4), living, male, direct line descendants were verified and contacted by the project for possible inclusion in the study. Two male descendants, each along a separate descent path were selected to participate in the DNA collection. Mr. Philip Drake Lawrence and Mr. John David Lawrence provided the needed DNA samples to the project Laboratory for analysis. (See Addendum 1).

Each subject was sent a DNA kit directly from the Laboratory with specific instructions as to procedures for obtaining the sample DNA matter, packing samples and returning the shipment to the laboratory. The costs of the kits were paid directly to the Laboratory responsible for the analysis by the experimenter. Analysis at the Laboratory is done in batches thus leaving a time lag between the arrival of the kit and sending it off for analysis. During this period, the researcher was in contact with both subjects and the Laboratory. DNA. Results were received first for John David Lawrence and last for Philip Drake Lawrence. The Laboratory results of the analyses were sent to the Lawrence/Lorentz project Director, to this researcher and to each of the two subjects.





Three different tests were applied to each DNA sample. The set of tests consisted of a 12 marker test, a 25 marker test, which extends the first test by an additional 13 markers, and a 37 marker test, providing an additional 12 markers. Each succeeding test allowed a greater refinement and confidence in the results presented.

The findings and implications of the laboratory analysis were examined by the Project Director of the Lawrence/Lorentz project and recorded in their files with all of the Lawrences that have submitted DNA samples for analysis. The results, along with interpretive papers, were forwarded to us for further specific comparisons and general conclusions.

At this point, because of the complexity of the chromosome data itself, we would refer you to the section on Terms, Definitions, and Explanations of DNA Y chromosome testing (Addendum 2). While we have perhaps oversimplified some of the statements, we believe the reader will benefit by reading this section prior to examining the raw data obtained from the Laboratory.

## FINDINGS

There are three different but interrelated tests which the Laboratory and the FTDNA (Family Tree DNA) have adopted.. They are the 12 marker test, the 25 marker test and the 37 marker test. The DNA samples of our two subjects were given all three tests to ensure the best possible results. The results of each test are given below:

1. The 12 marker comparisons between John David Lawrence and Philip Drake Lawrence match on 10 of 12 markers (usually written as 10/12). A perfect match would be a 12/12 and would signify a close, common ancestor. The following is an explanation furnished by the Family Tree DNA (FTDNA) for a 10/12 matching of markers:

"The two share the same surname but are off by '2 points' or 2 locations on just 12 markers. It is only possible that you and another related family members' line each have had a mutation. There are two ways with DNA testing to confirm or deny. One is to test additional family members to search for a line that shows a mutation that is 1 point closer to your sample. The other is to order the Y DNARefine 13 marker panel. Refining greatly enhances sciences ability to determine relatedness—geared towards the most accurate assessment of the number of generations to a shared ancestor. Only by further testing can you find the person in between each of you... this 'in between' becomes essential for you to find, and, in their absence we feel you are NOT related."





2. The 25 marker comparisons between John David Lawrence and Philip Drake Lawrence match on 20 of 25 markers (20/25). A perfect match of 25/25 assures a relationship between two people. The following statement of FTDNA for 20/25 markers is as follows:

“You are not related and the odds greatly favor that you have not shared a common male ancestor with this person in excess of 2,000 years.”

3. The 37 marker comparisons were also ordered for John and Philip showed a match of 31 of 37 markers, (31/37). The following statement from FTDNA was written for a match of (31/37):

“31/37 is too far off to be considered related, unless you can find an “in-betweenner” who would change our matching to 32/37, thus moving our subjects into the “Only possibly related” category. It is important to determine what set of results most typifies the largest number members of the group you are “close” to matching. You may be 31/37 with an individual, but a 34/37 with the center of the group, and your potential relatedness to him is through the center of the group.” (See Addendum 2, #5).

## DISCUSSION

In examining the Relationship Ancestry chart, John Lawrence, Senior would most probably match identically with Josiah, Senior if, in fact they were brothers. That matching would have carried through the generations from John Lawrence, Senior to John David Lawrence. In a like manner, Josiah Lawrence, Senior would have matchings carrying through the generations to Philip Drake Lawrence.

Since there is such a large difference as shown by Y Chromosome analysis between John David Lawrence and Philip Drake Lawrence, it is safe to conclude that they are not related. Since each one carries the markers of his father, grandfather, great grandfather and so on, we can conclude that Josiah Lawrence, Senior and John Lawrence, Senior are not related, therefore are not brothers. It is therefore possible to say that Samuel Lawrence was not the father of both Josiah and John. the hypothesis that no relationship exists is accepted and our future work will proceed on that basis. (See Addendum 3 for comparisons)

In the case of Philip Drake Lawrence, there is clearly a relationship that exists between him and Josiah Lawrence, Senior and thus, Samuel Lawrence. This match is based upon a one-to-one comparison with a Stanley Lawrence, the prototype for a descendant of John Lawrence of Wissett and Watertown, Ma. A 35/37 score on the 37 marker test and a score of 23/25 on the 25 marker test assures a relationship.

Addendum 5a shows the allele matches between John David Lawrence and all other DNA tested Lawrences in the John Lawrence of Wissett family group. As you will note, the ratios are not strong.





Addendum 5b shows the allele matches between Philip Drake Lawrence and all other DNA tested Lawrences in the John Lawrence of Wissett family group. These ratios are quite strong with others as well as with Stanley Lawrence.

In summary the data indicates the following:

Hypothesis 1: Accepted.

Hypothesis 2: Rejected. A clear relationship exists among Samuel Lawrence, Josiah Lawrence, Senior and Philip Drake Lawrence.

Hypothesis 3: Accepted.

## IMPLICATIONS AND DIRECTIONS FOR EXPLORATION

1. It is important to note that the Lawrence/Lorentz Project continues to test new Lawrence subjects as they request checking. It is possible that a heretofore unidentified Lawrence may turn up with matches to either of our subjects, and thus to us. If it is an "in-between" revisions may have to be made. Mr. James H. Lawrence, Director of the Lawrence One-Name Study will keep us informed concerning new subjects and their Marker scores. We should continue with our one-to-one comparisons with all new subjects as the project grows. For the sake of this generation and those which will follow, additional subjects may be important in firming up relationships. Perhaps all of the current Lawrence male crop should have DNA testing done. Genetic genealogy is clearly an important part of future research.

2. In their interpretation of distant relatedness, both of our subjects have been located in the "English" origin category whose roots lie in the John Lawrence of Wisset and Watertown, Massachusetts genealogy. Philip Drake Lawrence's line does go through Isaac Lawrence to John of Wisset. Since we do not have a verified genealogy before John Lawrence, Senior, that line remains unknown. It is probably true that John David Lawrence and the others in that line may belong to some other "family group." It is unlikely that that line comes from Wissett.

3. Since we can be certain that Samuel Lawrence is not the birth father of John Lawrence, Senior, and Josiah (1734) is not the brother of John, we can turn our research in a different direction. The Murphy-Turner(5), the Trask (6) genealogical work, and the early work of Hoeper(2) and others, naming John's father as Jonathan Lawrence should be our focus and deserving of our re-visitation. Many leads remain unexamined, especially those related to Jonathan's flight to Nova Scotia, life there, and a return to America. Further work on Hannah Robbins' return might provide additional facts to ponder.

4. I am open to additional questions from each of you regarding this statement or others to which I may have some response. New evidence is always coming in, and, in the end, we know we are all interrelated at some point in the time





continuum! May I offer my personal gratitude to each and every one of you who have been so generous in sharing results of your many years of hard work building our ancestry.

An appetite whetting item or two:

1. How can we explain Mr. Almon Lawrence's letter of 1885 to Porter J. Lawrence identifying his great grandfather as Jonathan Lawrence, when other information points to Josiah Lawrence?

2. How do we explain the letter's of Anna Day to Porter J. Lawrence going into much detail about Jonathan Lawrence and family?

3. How can we explain different "official" town documents regarding births and deaths? i.e. the Norwich records of 1885 prepared by Mrs. Morgan of Bennington, Vermont and the Norwich records of the Hartford Society of Colonial Wars, prepared in 1913?

4. And finally, will John Fetzer(6) rest his soul, write a revision to his book the "Men from Wengen and America's Agony" retracting his case for John's father being Samuel Lawrence? Follow up information on the John Lawrence (19Feb1745/46) listed in the Norwich records which show him as a son of Samuel and a brother to Josiah, apparently refer to a different John Lawrence. I have found descendants listed for this John Lawrence which are totally at odds with our John Lawrence's line of descent. I'm convinced at this point to acknowledge that ,this John Lawrence, if in fact he existed, is not the same as "our" John Lawrence, regardless of the nearly impossible acceptance of two John Lawrences born on precisely the same day.

5. Is it possible that the parents of our John Lawrence (1746), might have passed on after John was born , and then being taken in and perhaps reared by Samuel and Mary?

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3. Butler, Mary Daunt, Updated genealogy on the Luman Lawrence Line to , 2005, Unpublished genealogy,





4. Noble, Ted, The Genealogy of the Descendants of John Lawrence, Wisset, England and Watertown, Massachusetts following the Isaac Lawrence Line, Unpublished genealogy with much documented detail on Josiah Lawrence, Senior
5. Weber-Turner, Marlene, The Genealogy of the Lawrences in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> Century, Unpublished genealogy of the Lawrences from Jonathan Lawrence through John Lawrence, Junior. 1992, 1996.
6. Trask, Fleta, Application for Membership in Daughters of the American Revolution #186650, 1923, lists Jonathan Lawrence and Hannah Robbins as parents of John Lawrence, Senior.
7. Lawrence, James H. and Dennis, Co-directors, Lawrence/Lorentz One Name Study of DNA Y Chromosome Genetic Genealogy, Website: [Lawrence-ons.org/DNA.html](http://Lawrence-ons.org/DNA.html).
8. <http://www.familytreedna.com>





## **Adendum 1**

### **RELATIONSHIP ANCESTRY**

**John David Lawrence**

**Philip Drake Lawrence**

#### **JOHN LAWRENCE OF WISSET AND WATERTOWN 1609 - 1667**

**Isaac Lawrence, Senior  
1658 - 1731**

**Isaac Lawrence, Junior**

**Samuel Lawrence  
1710 -**

**John Lawrence, Senior  
1746 - 1825**

**Josiah Lawrence, Senior  
1734 - 1802**

**John Lawrence, Junior  
1786 - 1855**

**Diah Lawrence  
1772 - 1842**

**Luman N. Lawrence  
1826 - 1889**

**Henry Lawrence  
1826 - 1917**

**Douglas A. T. Lawrence  
1860 - 1940**

**Colonel Ellsworth Lawrence  
1862 -**

**Vern G. Lawrence  
1895 - 1963**

**Phillip Lawrence  
1895 - 1982**

**Francis W. Lawrence  
1913 - 1990**

**Philip Drake Lawrence  
1919 - present**

**John David Lawrence  
1939 - present**

The above named genealogies for the subjects, John David and Philip Drake, seem to be well supported and documented. While we are certain beyond any question that both subjects have their roots in the TMRCA of John Lawrence of Watertown, there are questions still to be answered. First, the lineage from John of Wisset to John Lawrence, Senior must be researched further. There is still much disagreement regarding the father of John Lawrence, Senior. Documentation exists for a Jonathan Lawrence and Hannah Robbins (Weber, Beckwith, et al). Some have John Lawrence, Senior as a son of Samuel (1710) and a brother of Josiah Lawrence, Senior. The evidence that we have obtained from the DNA studies sheds some light on these matters. (See the Results section)





## Addendum 2

### Terms, Definitions, Explanations for DNA Chromosome Research

1. The Y-chromosome represents about 2% of the father's genetic contribution to the embryo, but is the determining factor on the sex of a child. Since the mother carries two X chromosomes, and the father provides an X and a Y chromosome, the Y can only be transmitted from father to son. Thus in researching the Lawrence surname, only those males who carry that name can be studied.
2. Most of the Y Chromosome is inherited as a single unit and is passed from father to son without alteration. It has segments of DNA with known genetic characteristics. These segments are known as Markers. The markers can be a gene, or some section of the DNA with no known function. DNA segments that lie near each other on a chromosome, tend to be inherited together.
3. Markers occur at an identifiable location on the chromosome and that location is known as the Locus. Each marker is identified by a number according to a scheme agreed to by an international research body. This number is known as the DYS# D = DNA, Y = Y chromosome, S = a unique DNA segment.
4. The Y chromosome tests in DNA studies use only one type of marker. It is called a Short Tandem Repeat (STR). STR's are short sequences of DNA that are repeated numerous times in a head-tail manner. One project describes it as a "gatagatagata" repetition. An Allele is the number of repeats of the sequence at a specific marker.
5. The vast majority of the time the father passes an exact copy of his Y chromosome to his son. Thus the markers of the son are identical to the father's. On a rare occasion there is a change or Mutation in one of the markers. Either as an additional repeat added or one deleted. Mutations occur at random so statistics and probability are used to estimate the time of The Most Recent Common Ancestor (TMRCA). The Lawrence/Lorentz project separates each subject tested into a family group based upon TMRCA and other genealogical factors. They have identified seven such family groups. (See Addendum 4)
6. The rate of mutation is 0.002. This figure assumes then, that any given marker has a 0.002 chance of mutating with each generation. Thus we could expect any marker to mutate once in 500 generations. A generation is generally considered to be 25 years.





### Addendum 3

#### John David Lawrence- DNA

#### Philip Drake Lawrence- DNA

| Locus | Dys#     | Alleles | Locus | Dys#     | Alleles |
|-------|----------|---------|-------|----------|---------|
| 1     | 393      | 13      | 1     | 393      | 13      |
| 2     | 390      | 25      | 2     | 390      | 25      |
| 3     | 19       | 14      | 3     | 19       | 14      |
| 4     | 391      | 11      | 4     | 391      | 11      |
| 5     | 385a     | 11      | 5     | 385a     | 10 *    |
| 6     | 385b     | 14      | 6     | 385b     | 14      |
| 7     | 426      | 12      | 7     | 426      | 12      |
| 8     | 388      | 12      | 8     | 388      | 12      |
| 9     | 439      | 12      | 9     | 439      | 13 *    |
| 10    | 389-1    | 13      | 10    | 389-1    | 13      |
| 11    | 392      | 13      | 11    | 392      | 13      |
| 12    | 389-2    | 29      | 12    | 389-2    | 29      |
| 13    | 458      | 19      | 13    | 458      | 18 *    |
| 14    | 459a     | 09      | 14    | 459a     | 09      |
| 15    | 459b     | 10      | 15    | 459b     | 10      |
| 16    | 455      | 11      | 16    | 455      | 11      |
| 17    | 454      | 11      | 17    | 454      | 11      |
| 18    | 447      | 25      | 18    | 447      | 25      |
| 19    | 437      | 14      | 19    | 437      | 15 *    |
| 20    | 448      | 19      | 20    | 448      | 19      |
| 21    | 449      | 30      | 21    | 449      | 30      |
| 22    | 464a     | 15      | 22    | 464a     | 15      |
| 23    | 464b     | 15      | 23    | 464b     | 16 *    |
| 24    | 464c     | 17      | 24    | 464c     | 17      |
| 25    | 464d     | 17      | 25    | 464d     | 17      |
| 26    | 460      | 11      | 26    | 460      | 11      |
| 27    | GATA H4  | 10      | 27    | GATA H4  | 10      |
| 28    | YCA II a | 19      | 28    | YCA II a | 19      |
| 29    | YCA II b | 23      | 29    | YCA II b | 23      |
| 30    | 456      | 16      | 30    | 456      | 16      |
| 31    | 607      | 15      | 31    | 607      | 15      |
| 32    | 576      | 17      | 32    | 576      | 17      |
| 33    | 570      | 18      | 33    | 570      | 18      |
| 34    | CDY a    | 35      | 34    | CDY a    | 36 *    |
| 35    | CDY b    | 37      | 35    | CDY b    | 37      |
| 36    | 442      | 12      | 36    | 442      | 12      |
| 37    | 438      | 12      | 37    | 438      | 12      |





#### Addendum 4

### FAMILY GROUPS FOR ASSOCIATED MATCHES

The major family groups which have been identified for the placement of subjects into categories is based on Alleles similarity and proven genealogies. Family groups are:

Edward Lrrance (1695-1786) Northumberland and  
Fauquier Counties in Virginia

Robert Lawrence (1611-1682) England and Virginia

Henry Lawrence (1725 – 1767) Virginia

John Lawrence (1609 – 1667) of Wisset, England and  
Watertown, Massachusetts.

Hans Simon Lorentz (1663 – 1730) Niederhausen, Pfalz,  
Germany

Johannes Lorentz (1728 – 1798) Philadelphia, Penn.





### Addendum 5a

## JOHN LAWRENCE (1609) WISSET, ENGLAND AND WATERTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS FAMILY GROUP

### Matches of group members to John David Lawrence

### 12 Markers Matchings:

[illegible]

## 25 Marker Matchings

[illegible]





### Addendum 5a conclusion

### Matches of group members to John David Lawrence

### 37 Markers Matchings:

[illegible]





### Addendum 5b

## JOHN LAWRENCE (1609) WISSET, ENGLAND AND WATERTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS FAMILY GROUP

### Matches of group members to Philip Drake Lawrence

## 12 Marker Matches

[illegible]

## 25 Marker Matches

[illegible]





### Addendum 5b conclusion

### Matches of group members to Philip Drake Lawrence

### 37 Marker Matches

[illegible]





## Distance Relatedness Explanation

The following is an explanation provided by FTDNA of the distance and relatedness of two individuals whose Alleles values match for the 12, 25, and 37 marker tests:

### 12 Marker Test

#### 0 Related

Your perfect 12/12 match means you share a common male ancestor with a person who shares your surname (or variant). These two facts demonstrate your relatedness, however if your name is one of the most common surnames, i.e. Smith, Taylor, Miller, etc, (trades or towns) then we always suggest you utilize our 25 marker test to eliminate the possibility of a random surname and random genetic match.

#### 1 Possibly Related

11/12 You share the same surname (or a variant) with another male and you mismatch by only one 'point' on only one marker. For most closely related or same surnamed individuals, the mismatch markers are either DYS 439 or DYS 385 A, 385 B, 389-1 and 389-2. To ensure that the match is authentic you should refine to the 25 marker test.

#### 2 Probably Not Related

10/12 You share the same surname (or a variant) but are off by 2 'points' or 2 locations on just 12 markers. It is only possible that you and another related family members' line each have had a mutation. There are two ways with DNA testing to confirm or deny. One is to test additional family members to search for a line that shows a mutation that is 1 point closer to your sample. The other is to order the Y DNARefine 13-marker panel. Refining greatly enhances sciences ability to determine relatedness -- geared towards the most accurate assessment of the number of generations to a shared ancestor. Only by further testing can you find the person in between each of you...this in 'betweener' becomes essential for you to find, and in their absence we feel you are not related.

#### 3 Not Related





9/12 - is too far off to be considered related. Unlikely but vaguely possible that the rule for Probably Not Related applies.

#### 4 Not Related

8/12 - You are not related and the odds greatly favor that you have not shared a common male ancestor with this person within thousands of years

#### 5 Not Related

7/12 - You are not related and the odds greatly favor that you have not shared a common male ancestor with this person within thousands of years.

## 25 Marker Test

#### 0 Related

Your perfect 25/25 match means you share a common male ancestor with a person who shares your surname (or variant). These two facts demonstrate your relatedness.

#### 1 Related

You share the same surname (or a variant) with another male and you mismatch by only one 'point' on only one marker. For most closely related and same surnamed individuals, the mismatch markers are usually either DYS 439 or DYS 385 A, 385 B, 389-1 and 389-2 from our first panel of 12 markers, and on the following from the second panel: DYS #'s 458 459 a 459b 449, 464 a-d, which have shown themselves to move most rapidly. The probability of a close relationship is very high.

#### 2 Probably Related

You share the same surname (or a variant) with another male and you mismatch by two 'point' on on from the 25 markers we tested. For most closely related and same surnamed individuals, the mismatch markers are usually either DYS 439 or DYS 385 A, 385 B, 389-1 and 389-2 from our first panel of 12 markers, and on the following from the second panel: DYS #'s 458 459 a 459b 449, 464 a-d, which have shown themselves to move most rapidly. The probability of a close relationship is good, however your results show mutations, and therefore more time between you and the other same surnamed person.

#### 3 Probably Not Related





You share the same surname (or a variant) but are off by 3 'points' or 3 locations on the 25 markers tested. If enough time has passed it is possible that you and another distantly related family members' line each have had a mutation, or perhaps 2. The only way to prove that is to test additional family lines and find where the mutation took place. Expressed another way, assume your score puts you at 3 on the clock. Assume the person 3 from you is at the 9 position. Only by further testing can you find the person in between each of you...this in 'between' becomes essential for you to find, and in their absence the possibility of a match exists, but further evidence should be pursued.

#### **4 Not Related**

21/25 is too far off to be considered related. Unlikely but vaguely possible that the rule for **ONLY Possible related** applies. It is important to determine what set of result most typifies 'most' members of the group you are 'close' to matching. You may be 21/25 with an individual, but 23/25 with the center (most common) of the group, and your potential relatedness to him is through the center of the group.

#### **5 Not Related**

20/25 You are not related and the odds greatly favor that you have not shared a common male ancestor with this person in excess of 2,000 years

#### **6 Not Related**

19/25 You are not related and the odds greatly favor that you have not shared a common male ancestor with this person in excess of 5,000 years.

### **37 marker Test**

#### **0 Very Tightly Related**

37/37 Your perfect match means you share a common male ancestor with a person who shares your surname (or variant). Your relatedness is extremely close with the common ancestor predicted, 50% of the time, in 5 generations or less and with a 90% probability within 16 generations. Very few people achieve this close level of a match. All confidence levels are well within the time frame that surnames were adopted in Western Europe.

#### **1 Tightly Related**

36/37 You share the same surname (or a variant) with another male and you mismatch by only one 'point' at only one marker--a 36/37 match. It's





most likely that you matched 24/25 or 25/25 on a previous Y-DNA test and your mismatch will be found within DYS 576, 570, CDYa or CDYb. Very few people achieve this close level of a match. Your mismatch is within the range of most well established surname lineages in Western Europe.

## 2 Related

35/37 You share the same surname (or a variant) with another male and you mismatch by only two 'points' --a 35/37 match. It's most likely that you matched 24/25 or 25/25 on previous Y-DNA tests and your mismatch will be found within DYS 439 or DYS 385 A, 385 B, 389-1 and 389-2, from our first panel of 12 markers, or from within the second panel at DYS #'s 458, 459 a, 459b, 449, or within 464 a-d. If you matched exactly on previous tests you probably have a mismatch at DYS 576, 570, CDYa or CDYb in our newest panel of markers. Your mismatch is likely within the range of most well established surname lineages in Western Europe.

## 3 Related

34/37 You share the same surname (or a variant) with another male and you mismatch by three 'points' --a 34/37 match. Because of the volatility within some of the markers this is slightly tighter than being 11/12 or 23/25 and it's most likely that you matched 24/25 or 25/25 on previous Y-DNA tests. Your mismatch will most often be found within DYS 439 or DYS 385 A, 385 B, 389-1 and 389-2 from our first panel of 12 markers, or within the second panel: DYS #'s 458, 459 a, 459b, 449, or within 464 a-d. If you matched exactly on previous tests you probably have a mismatch at DYS 576, 570, CDYa or CDYb in our newest panel of markers. Your mismatch is likely within the range of most well established surname lineages in Western Europe.

## 4 Probably Related

33/37 You share the same surname (or a variant) with another male and you mismatch by four 'points' --a 33/37 match. Because of the volatility within some of the markers this is about the same as being 11/12 and it's most likely that you matched 23/25 or 24/25 on previous Y-DNA tests. If you matched exactly on previous tests you probably have a mismatch at DYS 576, 570, CDYa or CDYb in our newest panel of markers. If several or many generations have passed it is likely that these two lines are related through other family members. That would require that each line had passed a mutation and one person would have experienced at least 2 mutations. The only way to confirm is to test additional family lines and find where the mutations took place. Only by testing additional family members can you find the person in between each of you...this 'in between' becomes essential for you to find, and without him the possibility of a match





exists, but further evidence must be pursued. If you test additional individuals you will most likely find that their DNA falls in-between the persons who are 4 apart demonstrating relatedness within this family cluster or haplotype.

#### 5 Only Possibly Related

32/37 You share the same surname (or a variant) with another male and you mismatch by five 'points' --a 32/37 match. It is most likely that you did not 12/12 or 24/25 or 25/25 in previous Y-DNA tests. If several or many generations have passed it is possible that these two group members are related through other family members. That would require that each line had experienced separate mutations and one person would have experienced at least 2 mutations. The only way to confirm or deny is to test additional family lines and find where the mutation took place. Only by testing additional family members can you find the person in between each of you...this 'in betweener' becomes essential for you to find, and without him only the possibility of a match exists, further evidence should be pursued. If you test additional individuals you must find the person whose DNA results falls in-between the persons that are 5 apart demonstrating relatedness within this family cluster or haplotype.

#### 6 Not Related

31/37 is too far off to be considered related, unless you can find an "in-betweener as" for determining "Only Possibly Related", above. It is important to determine what set of results most typifies the largest number members of the group you are 'close' to matching. You may be 31/37 with an individual, but 34/37 with the center of the group, and your potential relatedness to him is through the center of the group.

#### Beyond 6 Not Related

30/37 You are not related and the odds greatly favor that you have not shared a common male ancestor with this person within thousands of years. You are probably even in different Haplogroups on the Phylogenetic tree of Homo Sapiens.

To return to DNA Page





**Subj:** Re: Some Questions  
**Date:** 2/9/2006 1:23:37 PM Pacific Standard Time  
**From:** -----  
**To:** -----

Hi Bob,

Those are a few hard questions to answer. I have put my thoughts in bold below.

-----Original Message-----

**From:** -----  
**Date:** 02/07/06 21:02:51  
**To:** -----  
**Subject:** Some Questions

Hi, Dennis,

In between my hospitalization and the trips to the medics, I have been trying to put together a small report to submit to my Lawrence friends and family regarding the results of the Y chromosome study on John David Lawrence and Philip Drake Lawrence. First, I compared the alleles on each of the three marker tests that were given. I want to double check and make sure I report correctly:

12 Marker test shows 10/12 with differences at Loci 05 and 09.

25 Marker test shows 20/25 with differences at Loci 13, 19 and 23.

37 Marker test shows 31/37 with difference at the locus 34.

The distance relationship charts report that the 20/25 marker means no relationship. So, extending that to the 37 marker test of 31/37, should mean no recent common ancestor, is that correct? With what degree of confidence can we make the statement that no common ancestor exists after John Lawrence of Wissett?

I agree with your analysis (see DNA.xls attached). We have been using Stanley Lawrence's DNA results as a baseline for descendants of John of Wissett as he has the best documented pedigree to John. Philip Drake and Stanley agree 35/37 with the two markers ones that are recognized as being more volatile. John David is off 33/37 with Stanley and 31/37 with Philip making it unlikely they are related. To what degree of confidence is subjective but with one of the markers they differ by not being one of the more volatile I would say there is a 99% chance John David is not related to John of Wissett.

I had hoped to show that the Samuel Lawrence (1710) and grandson of Isaac Lawrence, was not the father of John Lawrence (1746), father unknown. If the data supports that notion, and I think it does, we can direct our research toward an alternative father for John. We can explore more fully the claim that a Jonathan Lawrence was, in fact, the father.

Question 2:





In examining the MRCA graph on page one of the Family Tree DNA explanation of the 37 markers, I note the graph accounts for matches between two individuals from perfect to 35/37 markers. Since we are dealing with probabilities here, is there not a graph line for 34/37, 33/37, etc? I seem to be missing something here. **FTDNA looks at first 12 then 24 and finally 37 markers as you did above. It would be too hard to plot less than 35/37 without knowing on which markers they disagreed on.**

### Question 3:

In the reports, much is made of "volatile" DsY's. The explanations do not really explain how these are to be interpreted in any given position. How should a "volatile" DsY be interpreted? Is it to be ignored in the overall scoring of a relationship or should it be included? It seems from my reading a great deal of uncertainty regarding volatility. (I noticed that in comparing John and Phillip, a number of the 6 mismatches are volatile. For example, a 32/37 match between two people shows 3 volatile DsY's that are mismatches. So do we interpret the relationship as a 35/37 probability, or is it a "questionable" 32/37? I hope you can help me interpret this. **Again this is very subjective it definitely should be included but again go from 12 to 24 to 37 and I would give more weight to a non volatile marker along the way than lessen the value of a more volatile marker.**

3. Is there any special DsY's you use to determine family groups, or does that come from the genealogies submitted to you at the time of testing? **No I know of no way to interpret the results into family groups except for the matching of all markers. Case in point is two NJ Lawrence's who had no idea they would come close to matching markers for other Wissett descendants.**

4. I have completed my comparisons of both John David and Phillip Drake Lawrence to each other, and I also have finished comparing both of them with the other Lawrence's listed under the family group of John of Wissett. Phillip seems to have very tight scores with several of them. In fact, the comparisons of Phil to John David seem to show more looseness than with any other comparison. I am sure your computer has a program that will run those comparisons rather quickly. I hope I did not make any errors. (I did triple check my figures)

**I wish I did have a program to make comparisons! I just plug all into excel and match same as you did and I agree with your assessment.**

I'm trying not to step into the drop off and be swallowed up by the ocean of DNA knowledge, but yet the urge to "know" is still burning brightly. I would appreciate any light you could shed on these questions. I am trying to wind this part up as soon as possible. One final question. Do you automatically send out information about new members periodically? Or does one have to visit the project number and password for new information on an occasional basis? **Your email address was used for both Philip and John with FTDNA and any matches to them should be sent to you if you so indicated to them under "setup preferences". You can also visit our site at <http://www.familytreedna.com> from time to time.**

Thanks Dennis, and my apologies for being a bit of a pest on this! **No need to apologize but know that I am by no means an authority on this subject. FTDNA has a FAQ page which they update and there are a few other sites where results are analyzed, but I agree it is hard not to be swallowed up by it all.**

My best to you and a toast to the project! May all our "unknowns" become common knowledge!

Bale

Thursday, February 09, 2006 America Online: Stoneyjax75







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DNA Y- Chromosome Research
  3. Results, Two Subject Comparisons
  4. Family Groups for Associated Matches
  - 5a. Allele contrasts between John David Lawrence  
and Family Group Data-  
Pair Matching
  - 5b. Allele contrasts between Philip Drake  
Lawrence and Family Group Data-  
Pair Matching
  6. Distance Relatedness Explanations  
(Lawrence One-Name Study)
  7. Questions and Answers about Testing  
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One Name Study, Lawrence/Lorentz)





### Addendum 5a

JOHN LAWRENCE (1609) WISSET, ENGLAND AND  
WATERTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS FAMILY GROUP

### Matches of group members to John David Lawrence

### 12 Markers Matchings:

[illegible]

## 25 Marker Matchings

[illegible]





Matches of group members to John David Lawrence





## RELATIONSHIP ANCESTRY

**John David Lawrence**

**Philip Drake Lawrence**

### JOHN LAWRENCE OF WISSET AND WATERTOWN

1609 - 1667

**Isaac Lawrence, Senior**  
1658 – 1731

**Isaac Lawrence, Junior**

**Samuel Lawrence**  
1710 –

**John Lawrence, Senior**  
1746 – 1825

**Josiah Lawrence, Senior**  
1734 – 1802

**John Lawrence, Junior**  
1786 – 1855

**Diah Lawrence**  
1772 – 1842

**Luman N. Lawrence**  
1826 – 1889

**Henry Lawrence**  
1826 – 1917

**Douglas A. T. Lawrence**  
1860 – 1940

**Colonel Ellsworth Lawrence**  
1862 –

**Vern G. Lawrence**  
1895 – 1963

**Phillip Lawrence**  
1895 – 1982

**Francis W. Lawrence**  
1913 – 1990

**Philip Drake Lawrence**  
1919 – present

**John David Lawrence**  
1939 - present

The above named genealogies for the subjects, John David and Philip Drake, seem to be well supported and documented. While we are certain beyond any question that both subjects have their roots in the TMRCA of John Lawrence of Watertown, there are questions still to be answered. First, the lineage from John of Wisset to John Lawrence, Senior must be researched further. There is still much disagreement regarding the father of John Lawrence, Senior. Documentation exists for a Jonathan Lawrence and Hannah Robbins (Weber, Beckwith, et al). Some have John Lawrence, Senior as a son of Samuel (1710) and a brother of Josiah Lawrence, Senior. The evidence that we have obtained from the DNA studies sheds some light on these matters. (See the Results section)





## John David Lawrence- DNA

## Philip Drake Lawrence- DNA

| Locus | Dys#     | Alleles | Locus | Dys#     | Alleles |
|-------|----------|---------|-------|----------|---------|
| 1     | 393      | 13      | 1     | 393      | 13      |
| 2     | 390      | 25      | 2     | 390      | 25      |
| 3     | 19       | 14      | 3     | 19       | 14      |
| 4     | 391      | 11      | 4     | 391      | 11      |
| 5     | 385a     | 11      | 5     | 385a     | 10 *    |
| 6     | 385b     | 14      | 6     | 385b     | 14      |
| 7     | 426      | 12      | 7     | 426      | 12      |
| 8     | 388      | 12      | 8     | 388      | 12      |
| 9     | 439      | 12      | 9     | 439      | 13 *    |
| 10    | 389-1    | 13      | 10    | 389-1    | 13      |
| 11    | 392      | 13      | 11    | 392      | 13      |
| 12    | 389-2    | 29      | 12    | 389-2    | 29      |
| 13    | 458      | 19      | 13    | 458      | 18 *    |
| 14    | 459a     | 09      | 14    | 459a     | 09      |
| 15    | 459b     | 10      | 15    | 459b     | 10      |
| 16    | 455      | 11      | 16    | 455      | 11      |
| 17    | 454      | 11      | 17    | 454      | 11      |
| 18    | 447      | 25      | 18    | 447      | 25      |
| 19    | 437      | 14      | 19    | 437      | 15 *    |
| 20    | 448      | 19      | 20    | 448      | 19      |
| 21    | 449      | 30      | 21    | 449      | 30      |
| 22    | 464a     | 15      | 22    | 464a     | 15      |
| 23    | 464b     | 15      | 23    | 464b     | 16 *    |
| 24    | 464c     | 17      | 24    | 464c     | 17      |
| 25    | 464d     | 17      | 25    | 464d     | 17      |
| 26    | 460      | 11      | 26    | 460      | 11      |
| 27    | GATA H4  | 10      | 27    | GATA H4  | 10      |
| 28    | YCA II a | 19      | 28    | YCA II a | 19      |
| 29    | YCA II b | 23      | 29    | YCA II b | 23      |
| 30    | 456      | 16      | 30    | 456      | 16      |
| 31    | 607      | 15      | 31    | 607      | 15      |
| 32    | 576      | 17      | 32    | 576      | 17      |
| 33    | 570      | 18      | 33    | 570      | 18      |
| 34    | CDY a    | 35      | 34    | CDY a    | 36 *    |
| 35    | CDY b    | 37      | 35    | CDY b    | 37      |
| 36    | 442      | 12      | 36    | 442      | 12      |
| 37    | 438      | 12      | 37    | 438      | 12      |





**John Lawrence, Wissett**  
**1609 –**

**Isaac Lawrence, Senior m. Abigail Bellows**  
**1658 – 1731                      1661 – 1726**

**Isaac Lawrence, Junior m. Susanna Read**

**Samuel Lawrence . Mary –**  
**1710 –**

**Josiah Lawrence, Senior m. Mary Branch**  
**1734 – 1802**

**Diah Lawrence m..Lucretia Peck**

**Henry Lawrence m. Cornelia Wells**  
**1826 -                      1784 – 1852**

**Colonel Ellsworth Lawrence m. Miriam Drake**  
**1862 –**

**Phillip Lawrence m. Blanche Jacobs**  
**1895 – 1982**

**Phillip Drake Lawrence m Anne Gilliam**  
**1919 - present**





## Addendum 2

### Terms, Definitions, Explanations for DNA Chromosome Research

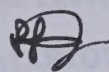
1. The Y-chromosome represents about 2% of the father's genetic contribution to the embryo, but is the determining factor on the sex of a child. Since the mother carries two X chromosomes, and the father provides an X and a Y chromosome, the Y can only be transmitted from father to son. Thus in researching the Lawrence surname, only those males who carry that name can be studied.
2. Most of the Y Chromosome is inherited as a single unit and is passed from father to son without alteration. It has segments of DNA with known genetic characteristics. These segments are known as Markers. The markers can be a gene, or some section of the DNA with no known function. DNA segments that lie near each other on a chromosome, tend to be inherited together.
3. Markers occur at an identifiable location on the chromosome and that location is known as the Locus. Each marker is identified by a number according to a scheme agreed to by an international research body. This number is known as the DYS#. D = DNA, Y = Y chromosome, S = a unique DNA segment.
4. The Y chromosome tests in DNA studies use only one type of marker. It is called a Short Tandem Repeat (STR). STR's are short sequences of DNA that are repeated numerous times in a head-tail manner. One project describes it as a "gatagatagata" repetition. An Allele is the number of repeats of the sequence at a specific marker.
5. The vast majority of the time the father passes an exact copy of his Y chromosome to his son. Thus the markers of the son are identical to the father's. On a rare occasion there is a change or Mutation in one of the markers. Either as an additional repeat added or one deleted. Mutations occur at random so statistics and probability are used to estimate the time of The Most Recent Common Ancestor, (TMRCA). The Lawrence/Lorentz project separates each subject tested into a family group based upon TMRCA and other genealogical factors. They have identified seven such family groups. (See Addendum 4)
6. The rate of mutation is 0.002. This figure assumes then, that any given marker has a 0.002 chance of mutating with each generation. Thus we could expect any marker to mutate once in 500 generations. A generation is generally considered to be 25 years.





**Subj:** Re: Some Questions  
**Date:** 2/9/2006 1:23:37 PM Pacific Standard Time  
**From:**  
**To:**

Hi Bob,

**Questions and answers posed To Dennis Lawrence,  
Following My DNA Research Project.** 

Those are a few hard questions to answer. I have put my thoughts in bold below.

-----Original Message-----

**From:**  
**Date:** 02/07/06 21:02:51  
**To:**  
**Subject:** Some Questions

Hi, Dennis,

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Question 2:

Subj:  
Date:  
From:  
To:

Re: James Lawrence  
Sent: 1/23/17 1:23:27 PM  
To: [Redacted]

Hi Bob,

Following my DNA research project, I have been trying to put together a small chart to show to my family and friends regarding the results of the Y chromosome study on John David Lawrence and John David Lawrence. First, I compared the results of the study of the three markers that were given. I want to clarify that and make sure I get it correct.

Original Message

From:  
Date: 01/23/17 1:23:27 PM  
To:  
Subject: DNA Questions

Hi Bob,

In regards to my research and the results of the study, I have been trying to put together a small chart to show to my family and friends regarding the results of the Y chromosome study on John David Lawrence and John David Lawrence. First, I compared the results of the study of the three markers that were given. I want to clarify that and make sure I get it correct.

12 Marker test shows 10/12 with difference at 10/12 and 10/12

25 Marker test shows 20/25 with difference at 10/12, 10/12 and 25

37 Marker test shows 35/37 with difference at 10/12 and 35

The data in relationship charts show that the 20/25 marker means no relationship. But extending that to the 37 marker test of 35/37, about 1 in 1000 is a common ancestor. That's what degree of confidence we have in the statement that no common ancestor exists after John Lawrence of Wisconsin.

I agree with your analysis (see DNA & attached). We have been using Stanley Lawrence's test results as a baseline for descendants of John of Wisconsin as he has the best documented pedigree to John Philip Davis and Stanley agree 20/25 with the two markers that are recognized as being more volatile. John Davis is off 12/17 with Stanley and 20/25 with Philip making it unlikely they are related. To what degree of confidence is subjective but with one of the markers they differ by not being one of the markers I would say there is a 99% chance John Davis is not related to John of Wisconsin.

I had heard it was that the David Lawrence (1710) and grandson of Isaac Lawrence was the father of John Lawrence (1740) father unknown. If the data supports that notion, then I don't think we can draw a conclusion based on a single father for John. We can acknowledge fully the claim that a John Lawrence was in fact the father.



## Adendum 1

### RELATIONSHIP ANCESTRY

**John David Lawrence**

**Philip Drake Lawrence**

#### **JOHN LAWRENCE OF WISSET AND WATERTOWN**

**1609 - 1667**

**Isaac Lawrence, Senior**  
**1658 - 1731**

**Isaac Lawrence, Junior**

**Samuel Lawrence**  
**1710 -**

**John Lawrence, Senior**  
**1746 - 1825**

**Josiah Lawrence, Senior**  
**1734 - 1802**

**John Lawrence, Junior**  
**1786 - 1855**

**Diah Lawrence**  
**1772 - 1842**

**Luman N. Lawrence**  
**1826 - 1889**

**Henry Lawrence**  
**1826 - 1917**

**Douglas A. T. Lawrence**  
**1860 - 1940**

**Colonel Ellsworth Lawrence**  
**1862 -**

**Vern G. Lawrence**  
**1895 - 1963**

**Phillip Lawrence**  
**1895 - 1982**

**Francis W. Lawrence**  
**1913 - 1990**

**Philip Drake Lawrence**  
**1919 - present**

**John David Lawrence**  
**1939 - present**

The above named genealogies for the subjects, John David and Philip Drake, seem to be well supported and documented. While we are certain beyond any question that both subjects have their roots in the TMRCA of John Lawrence of Watertown, there are questions still to be answered. First, the lineage from John of Wisset to John Lawrence, Senior must be researched further. There is still much disagreement regarding the father of John Lawrence, Senior. Documentation exists for a Jonathan Lawrence and Hannah Robbins (Weber, Beckwith, et al). Some have John Lawrence, Senior as a son of Samuel (1710) and a brother of Josiah Lawrence, Senior. The evidence that we have obtained from the DNA studies sheds some light on these matters. (See the Results section)





## Addendum 2

### Terms, Definitions, Explanations for DNA Chromosome Research

1. The Y-chromosome represents about 2% of the father's genetic contribution to the embryo, but is the determining factor on the sex of a child. Since the mother carries two X chromosomes, and the father provides an X and a Y chromosome, the Y can only be transmitted from father to son. Thus in researching the Lawrence surname, only those males who carry that name can be studied.
2. Most of the Y Chromosome is inherited as a single unit and is passed from father to son without alteration. It has segments of DNA with known genetic characteristics. These segments are known as Markers. The markers can be a gene, or some section of the DNA with no known function. DNA segments that lie near each other on a chromosome, tend to be inherited together.
3. Markers occur at an identifiable location on the chromosome and that location is known as the Locus. Each marker is identified by a number according to a scheme agreed to by an international research body. This number is known as the DYS#. D = DNA, Y = Y chromosome, S = a unique DNA segment.
4. The Y chromosome tests in DNA studies use only one type of marker. It is called a Short Tandem Repeat (STR). STR's are short sequences of DNA that are repeated numerous times in a head-tail manner. One project describes it as a "gatagatagata" repetition. An Allele is the number of repeats of the sequence at a specific marker.
5. The vast majority of the time the father passes an exact copy of his Y chromosome to his son. Thus the markers of the son are identical to the father's. On a rare occasion there is a change or Mutation in one of the markers. Either as an additional repeat added or one deleted. Mutations occur at random so statistics and probability are used to estimate the time of The Most Recent Common Ancestor (TMRCa). The Lawrence/Lorentz project separates each subject tested into a family group based upon TMRCa and other genealogical factors. They have identified seven such family groups. (See Addendum 4)
6. The rate of mutation is 0.002. This figure assumes then, that any given marker has a 0.002 chance of mutating with each generation. Thus we could expect any marker to mutate once in 500 generations. A generation is generally considered to be 25 years.





### Addendum 3

#### John David Lawrence- DNA

#### Philip Drake Lawrence- DNA

| Locus | Dys#     | Alleles | Locus | Dys#     | Alleles |
|-------|----------|---------|-------|----------|---------|
| 1     | 393      | 13      | 1     | 393      | 13      |
| 2     | 390      | 25      | 2     | 390      | 25      |
| 3     | 19       | 14      | 3     | 19       | 14      |
| 4     | 391      | 11      | 4     | 391      | 11      |
| 5     | 385a     | 11      | 5     | 385a     | 10 *    |
| 6     | 385b     | 14      | 6     | 385b     | 14      |
| 7     | 426      | 12      | 7     | 426      | 12      |
| 8     | 388      | 12      | 8     | 388      | 12      |
| 9     | 439      | 12      | 9     | 439      | 13 *    |
| 10    | 389-1    | 13      | 10    | 389-1    | 13      |
| 11    | 392      | 13      | 11    | 392      | 13      |
| 12    | 389-2    | 29      | 12    | 389-2    | 29      |
| 13    | 458      | 19      | 13    | 458      | 18 *    |
| 14    | 459a     | 09      | 14    | 459a     | 09      |
| 15    | 459b     | 10      | 15    | 459b     | 10      |
| 16    | 455      | 11      | 16    | 455      | 11      |
| 17    | 454      | 11      | 17    | 454      | 11      |
| 18    | 447      | 25      | 18    | 447      | 25      |
| 19    | 437      | 14      | 19    | 437      | 15 *    |
| 20    | 448      | 19      | 20    | 448      | 19      |
| 21    | 449      | 30      | 21    | 449      | 30      |
| 22    | 464a     | 15      | 22    | 464a     | 15      |
| 23    | 464b     | 15      | 23    | 464b     | 16 *    |
| 24    | 464c     | 17      | 24    | 464c     | 17      |
| 25    | 464d     | 17      | 25    | 464d     | 17      |
| 26    | 460      | 11      | 26    | 460      | 11      |
| 27    | GATA H4  | 10      | 27    | GATA H4  | 10      |
| 28    | YCA II a | 19      | 28    | YCA II a | 19      |
| 29    | YCA II b | 23      | 29    | YCA II b | 23      |
| 30    | 456      | 16      | 30    | 456      | 16      |
| 31    | 607      | 15      | 31    | 607      | 15      |
| 32    | 576      | 17      | 32    | 576      | 17      |
| 33    | 570      | 18      | 33    | 570      | 18      |
| 34    | CDY a    | 35      | 34    | CDY a    | 36 *    |
| 35    | CDY b    | 37      | 35    | CDY b    | 37      |
| 36    | 442      | 12      | 36    | 442      | 12      |
| 37    | 438      | 12      | 37    | 438      | 12      |





#### **Addendum 4**

##### **FAMILY GROUPS FOR ASSOCIATED MATCHES**

The major family groups which have been identified for the placement of subjects into categories is based on Alleles similarity and proven genealogies. Family groups are:

**Edward Lrrance (1695-1786) Northumberland and Fauquier Counties in Virginia**

**Robert Lawrence (1611-1682) England and Virginia**

**Henry Lawrence (1725 – 1767) Virginia**

**John Lawrence (1609 – 1667) of Wisset, England and Watertown, Massachusetts.**

**Hans Simon Lorentz (1663 – 1730) Niederhausen, Pfalz, Germany**

**Johannes Lorentz (1728 – 1798) Philadelphia, Penn.**





### Addendum 5a

## JOHN LAWRENCE (1609) WISSET, ENGLAND AND WATERTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS FAMILY GROUP

### Matches of group members to John David Lawrence

### 12 Markers Matchings:

[illegible]

## 25 Marker Matchings

[illegible]





[illegible]





### Addendum 5b

## JOHN LAWRENCE (1609) WISSET, ENGLAND AND WATERTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS FAMILY GROUP

### Matches of group members to Philip Drake Lawrence

## 12 Marker Matches

[illegible]

## 25 Marker Matches

[illegible]





## Addendum 5b conclusion

### Matches of group members to Philip Drake Lawrence

#### 37 Marker Matches

|                       | Locus | 26             | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 |
|-----------------------|-------|----------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| <b>Philip D. L.</b>   |       | 11             | 10 | 19 | 23 | 16 | 15 | 17 | 18 | 36 | 37 | 12 | 12 |
| 1. #16365             |       | 11             | 10 | 19 | 23 | 16 | 15 | 17 | 17 | 36 | 37 | 12 | 12 |
| 34/37 Markers         |       |                |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 2. #16635             |       | 11             | 10 | 19 | 23 | 15 | 15 | 17 | 17 | 36 | 37 | 12 | 12 |
| 33/37 Markers         |       |                |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 3. #19388             |       | 11             | 10 | 19 | 23 | 17 | 15 | 17 | 18 | 36 | 37 | 12 | 12 |
| 32/37 Markers         |       |                |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 4. #30153             |       | 11             | 10 | 19 | 23 | 16 | 15 | 17 | 18 | 36 | 37 | 12 | 12 |
| 35/37 Markers         |       |                |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 5. #34120             |       | 11             | 10 | 19 | 23 | 16 | 15 | 18 | 18 | 36 | 37 | 12 | 12 |
| 34/37 Markers         |       |                |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 6. #36630             |       | 11             | 10 | 19 | 23 | 16 | 15 | 17 | 18 | 36 | 36 | 12 | 12 |
| 33/37 Markers         |       |                |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 7. #46888 (John Law.) |       | see Addendum 3 |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |





## Distance Relatedness Explanation

The following is an explanation provided by FTDNA of the distance and relatedness of two individuals whose Alleles values match for the 12, 25, and 37 marker tests:

### 12 Marker Test

#### 0 Related

Your perfect 12/12 match means you share a common male ancestor with a person who shares your surname (or variant). These two facts demonstrate your relatedness, however if your name is one of the most common surnames, i.e. Smith, Tailor, Miller, etc, (trades or towns) then we always suggest you utilize our 25 marker test to eliminate the possibility of a random surname and random genetic match.

#### 1 Possibly Related

11/12 You share the same surname (or a variant) with another male and you mismatch by only one 'point' on only one marker. For most closely related or same surnamed individuals, the mismatch markers are either DYS 439 or DYS 385 A, 385 B, 389-1 and 389-2. To ensure that the match is authentic you should refine to the 25 marker test.

#### 2 Probably Not Related

10/12 You share the same surname (or a variant) but are off by 2 'points' or 2 locations on just 12 markers. It is only possible that you and another related family members' line each have had a mutation. There are two ways with DNA testing to confirm or deny. One is to test additional family members to search for a line that shows a mutation that is 1 point closer to your sample. The other is to order the Y DNARefine 13-marker panel. Refining greatly enhances sciences ability to determine relatedness -- geared towards the most accurate assessment of the number of generations to a shared ancestor. Only by further testing can you find the person in between each of you...this in 'betweeners' becomes essential for you to find, and in their absence we feel you are not related.

#### 3 Not Related





In examining the MRCA graph on page one of the Family Tree DNA explanation of the 37 markers, I note the graph accounts for matches between two individuals from perfect to 35/37 markers. Since we are dealing with probabilities here, is there not a graph line for 34/37, 33/37, etc? I seem to be missing something here. **FTDNA looks at first 12 then 24 and finally 37 markers as you did above. It would be too hard to plot less than 35/37 without knowing on which markers they disagreed on.**

### Question 3:

In the reports, much is made of "volatile" DsY's. The explanations do not really explain how these are to be interpreted in any given position. How should a "volatile" DsY be interpreted? Is it to be ignored in the overall scoring of a relationship or should it be included? It seems from my reading a great deal of uncertainty regarding volatility (I noticed that in comparing John and Phillip, a number of the 6 mismatches are volatile. For example, a 32/37 match between two people shows 3 volatile DsY's that are mismatches. So do we interpret the relationship as a 35/37 probability, or is it a "questionable" 32/37? I hope you can help me interpret this. **Again this is very subjective it definitely should be included but again go from 12 to 24 to 37 and I would give more weight to a non volatile marker along the way than lessen the value of a more volatile marker.**

3. Is there any special DsY's you use to determine family groups, or does that come from the genealogies submitted to you at the time of testing? **No I know of no way to interpret the results into family groups except for the matching of all markers. Case in point is two NJ Lawrence's who had no idea they would come close to matching markers for other Wissett descendants.**

4. I have completed my comparisons of both John David and Phillip Drake Lawrence to each other, and I also have finished comparing both of them with the other Lawrence's listed under the family group of John of Wissett. Phillip seems to have very tight scores with several of them. In fact, the comparisons of Phil to John David seem to show more looseness than with any other comparison. I am sure your computer has a program that will run those comparisons rather quickly. I hope I did not make any errors. (I did triple check my figures)

**I wish I did have a program to make comparisons! I just plug all into excel and match same as you did and I agree with your assessment.**

I'm trying not to step into the drop off and be swallowed up by the ocean of DNA knowledge, but yet the urge to "know" is still burning brightly. I would appreciate any light you could shed on these questions. I am trying to wind this part up as soon as possible. One final question. Do you automatically send out information about new members periodically? Or does one have to visit the project number and password for new information on an occasional basis? **Your email address was used for both Philip and John with FTDNA and any matches to them should be sent to you if you so indicated to them under "setup preferences". You can also visit our site at <http://www.familytreedna.com> from time to time.**

Thanks Dennis, and my apologies for being a bit of a pest on this! **No need to apologize but know that I am by no means an authority on this subject. FTDNA has a FAQ page which they update and there are a few other sites where results are analyzed, but I agree it is hard not to be swallowed up by it all.**

My best to you and a toast to the project! May all our "unknowns" become

Common Knowledge!

Bale

Thursday, February 09, 2006 America Online: Stoneyjax75







9/12 - is too far off to be considered related. Unlikely but vaguely possible that the rule for Probably Not Related applies.

#### 4 Not Related

8/12 - You are not related and the odds greatly favor that you have not shared a common male ancestor with this person within thousands of years

#### 5 Not Related

7/12 - You are not related and the odds greatly favor that you have not shared a common male ancestor with this person within thousands of years.

## 25 Marker Test

#### 0 Related

Your perfect 25/25 match means you share a common male ancestor with a person who shares your surname (or variant). These two facts demonstrate your relatedness.

#### 1 Related

You share the same surname (or a variant) with another male and you mismatch by only one 'point' on only one marker. For most closely related and same surnamed individuals, the mismatch markers are usually either DYS 439 or DYS 385 A, 385 B, 389-1 and 389-2 from our first panel of 12 markers, and on the following from the second panel: DYS #'s 458 459 a 459b 449, 464 a-d, which have shown themselves to move most rapidly. The probability of a close relationship is very high.

#### 2 Probably Related

You share the same surname (or a variant) with another male and you mismatch by two 'point' on on from the 25 markers we tested. For most closely related and same surnamed individuals, the mismatch markers are usually either DYS 439 or DYS 385 A, 385 B, 389-1 and 389-2 from our first panel of 12 markers, and on the following from the second panel: DYS #'s 458 459 a 459b 449, 464 a-d, which have shown themselves to move most rapidly. The probability of a close relationship is good, however your results show mutations, and therefore more time between you and the other same surnamed person.

#### 3 Probably Not Related





You share the same surname (or a variant) but are off by 3 'points' or 3 locations on the 25 markers tested. If enough time has passed it is possible that you and another distantly related family members' line each have had a mutation, or perhaps 2. The only way to prove that is to test additional family lines and find where the mutation took place. Expressed another way, assume your score puts you at 3 on the clock. Assume the person 3 from you is at the 9 position. Only by further testing can you find the person in between each of you...this in 'betweenness' becomes essential for you to find, and in their absence the possibility of a match exists, but further evidence should be pursued.

#### 4 Not Related

21/25 is too far off to be considered related. Unlikely but vaguely possible that the rule for ONLY Possible related applies. It is important to determine what set of result most typifies 'most' members of the group you are 'close' to matching. You may be 21/25 with an individual, but 23/25 with the center (most common) of the group, and your potential relatedness to him is through the center of the group.

#### 5 Not Related

20/25 You are not related and the odds greatly favor that you have not shared a common male ancestor with this person in excess of 2,000 years

#### 6 Not Related

19/25 You are not related and the odds greatly favor that you have not shared a common male ancestor with this person in excess of 5,000 years.

### 37 marker Test

#### 0 Very Tightly Related

37/37 Your perfect match means you share a common male ancestor with a person who shares your surname (or variant). Your relatedness is extremely close with the common ancestor predicted, 50% of the time, in 5 generations or less and with a 90% probability within 16 generations. Very few people achieve this close level of a match. All confidence levels are well within the time frame that surnames were adopted in Western Europe.

#### 1 Tightly Related

36/37 You share the same surname (or a variant) with another male and you mismatch by only one 'point' at only one marker--a 36/37 match. It's





most likely that you matched 24/25 or 25/25 on a previous Y-DNA test and your mismatch will be found within DYS 576, 570, CDYa or CDYb. Very few people achieve this close level of a match. Your mismatch is within the range of most well established surname lineages in Western Europe.

## 2 Related

35/37 You share the same surname (or a variant) with another male and you mismatch by only two 'points' --a 35/37 match. It's most likely that you matched 24/25 or 25/25 on previous Y-DNA tests and your mismatch will be found within DYS 439 or DYS 385 A, 385 B, 389-1 and 389-2, from our first panel of 12 markers, or from within the second panel at DYS #'s 458, 459 a, 459b, 449, or within 464 a-d. If you matched exactly on previous tests you probably have a mismatch at DYS 576, 570, CDYa or CDYb in our newest panel of markers. Your mismatch is likely within the range of most well established surname lineages in Western Europe.

## 3 Related

34/37 You share the same surname (or a variant) with another male and you mismatch by three 'points' --a 34/37 match. Because of the volatility within some of the markers this is slightly tighter than being 11/12 or 23/25 and it's most likely that you matched 24/25 or 25/25 on previous Y-DNA tests. Your mismatch will most often be found within DYS 439 or DYS 385 A, 385 B, 389-1 and 389-2 from our first panel of 12 markers, or within the second panel: DYS #'s 458, 459 a, 459b, 449, or within 464 a-d. If you matched exactly on previous tests you probably have a mismatch at DYS 576, 570, CDYa or CDYb in our newest panel of markers. Your mismatch is likely within the range of most well established surname lineages in Western Europe.

## 4 Probably Related

33/37 You share the same surname (or a variant) with another male and you mismatch by four 'points' --a 33/37 match. Because of the volatility within some of the markers this is about the same as being 11/12 and it's most likely that you matched 23/25 or 24/25 on previous Y-DNA tests. If you matched exactly on previous tests you probably have a mismatch at DYS 576, 570, CDYa or CDYb in our newest panel of markers. If several or many generations have passed it is likely that these two lines are related through other family members. That would require that each line had passed a mutation and one person would have experienced at least 2 mutations. The only way to confirm is to test additional family lines and find where the mutations took place. Only by testing additional family members can you find the person in between each of you...this 'in between' becomes essential for you to find, and without him the possibility of a match





exists, but further evidence must be pursued. If you test additional individuals you will most likely find that their DNA falls in-between the persons who are 4 apart demonstrating relatedness within this family cluster or haplotype.

#### 5 Only Possibly Related

32/37 You share the same surname (or a variant) with another male and you mismatch by five 'points' --a 32/37 match. It is most likely that you did not 12/12 or 24/25 or 25/25 in previous Y-DNA tests. If several or many generations have passed it is possible that these two group members are related through other family members. That would require that each line had experienced separate mutations and one person would have experienced at least 2 mutations. The only way to confirm or deny is to test additional family lines and find where the mutation took place. Only by testing additional family members can you find the person in between each of you...this 'in betweener' becomes essential for you to find, and without him only the possibility of a match exists, further evidence should be pursued. If you test additional individuals you must find the person whose DNA results falls in-between the persons that are 5 apart demonstrating relatedness within this family cluster or haplotype.

#### 6 Not Related

31/37 is too far off to be considered related, unless you can find an "in-betweener as" for determining "Only Possibly Related", above. It is important to determine what set of results most typifies the largest number members of the group you are 'close' to matching. You may be 31/37 with an individual, but 34/37 with the center of the group, and your potential relatedness to him is through the center of the group.

#### Beyond 6 Not Related

30/37 You are not related and the odds greatly favor that you have not shared a common male ancestor with this person within thousands of years. You are probably even in different Haplogroups on the Phylogenetic tree of Homo Sapiens.

To return to DNA Page





**July 12, 2007  
Mr. Edward Lawrence  
3015 28<sup>th</sup> Ave. SE.  
Olympia, Washington 98501-3992**

**Dear Edward,**

**I have just received a note from James H. Lawrence, the Project Director for the Lawrence surname, stating that he has ordered the DNA Kit which will be sent to you in 2-3 days. Your Kit number will be #96773. Please follow the instructions given in the kit. When completed, the Kit should be sent back as directed in the instructions.**

**NOTE: WHEN YOU RUB THE SWAB ON THE INSIDE OF THE CHEEK, MAKE SURE YOU RUB HARD ENOUGH TO GIVE A GOOD SAMPLE FOR TESTING. JIM LAWRENCE ASKED ME TO REMIND YOU OF THIS IMPORTANT STEP.**

**The invoice will be sent to me and I will take care of the costs of the whole process. If you have any questions, I can be reached at 1-702-566-0166 by telephone.**

**I have ordered a 25 marker test to start the process. If your haplogroup matches, we will then order a 37 marker upgrade. This will not require another sample, they will merely test additional markers on the Y Chromosome from the samples you have already sent. I have little doubt that you belong to the same haplogroup as most Lawrences in this country have origins which indicate Western European patterns.**

**I am sending along the latest "stuff" from the Lawrence one-name study. The first page gives you a synopsis of what the study is about. Most of pages 2-7 give the analyses of those persons who have contributed DNA to the study. (more about that after the testing has been done.) You can ignore that material now. Pages 7-8 describe some of the outcomes which have been obtained up to the present date. For security reasons you will be known as Kit 96773. You can wear that with pride!**

**Again, I am delighted that you are joining us in the search for our ancestry. I am convinced that the DNA technology can be proof beyond any doubt about our surname heritage.**

**Most sincerely,**

**Bob**





November 3, 2005  
Mr. John D. Lawrence  
28686 County Road 16  
West Elkart, Indiana, 46516

Dear Cousin,

My name is Robert Jackson and I reside in Henderson, Nevada. Our relationship stems from the brother, sister relationship between your great, great grandfather Luman Lawrence and my great, great grandparents, Porter J. Lawrence and Phoebe S. Lawrence, all children of John and Susannah (Stanton) Lawrence. Porter Lawrence and his wife Martha Baldwin had one child, a daughter named Camilla. Phoebe S. Lawrence and her husband Asahel H. Jackson had eight children. One son named John Alexander Jackson married his first cousin, Camilla Lawrence, and they had two children. Thus I have a "double dose" of Lawrence genes in my system.

I moved to the Las Vegas area in 1993 to escape the winter elements I had experienced for so many years during my professorship at the University of Minnesota. Since 2001, I have taken up a major task of family genealogy which my father began in the 1930's. The internet connections which are now available have made it possible to expand the work of my father locating new relatives, updating information, and, in some cases, correcting some errors made in his earlier work. Through the internet, I have met a multitude of descendants of John and Susannah Lawrence. Several of those have spent many years of genealogical work on the Lawrence line and it is through three of those contacts that I have been able to reach you. Jane Schrandt, in her travels over the summer, found the Daunt name in the Flint, Michigan telephone directory and followed that up. She contacted Mary and through that relationship, this note comes to you.

Much of my time over the past four years has been spent in searching out ancestry of the Lawrence, Baldwin, Jackson, and Stanton lines which my father had started. He carried the lineage back five generations and my natural curiosity made me wonder about even earlier generations. Through the internet search and the efforts of previously unknown genealogists within these families, I came upon the name of the father of John Lawrence, Sr. (1746-1825). The research of a Marlene Weber in Michigan claimed that to be Jonathan Lawrence (1712 – 1769) who married first, Elizabeth Buttrick and sired four children, then married Hannah Robbins, and raised a second family. John Lawrence, Sr. is listed as their son. However, other genealogists claim that John Lawrence, Sr. was the son of Samuel Lawrence (1710) and his wife Mary. There is documentation for both possibilities. This rather confusing situation has been a stumbling block in the research on the Lawrences. Both views list the same birth date for their John Lawrence. Now to the point of all of this preface.

I have been examining the possibility of trying to resolve these differences through a new type of genealogy, "genetic genealogy." The possibility exists that current DNA knowledge might enable us to solve the dilemma we face. I have





come across much work currently being done with DNA, including the examination of the Y chromosome for clues needed in establishing genetic connections. I'm including some material which explains the process. Fortunately, there is an ongoing project of this nature using the surname Lawrence/Lorentz. Unfortunately, the Y chromosome is found only in males and is passed on from father to son through succeeding generations. Since my surname is NOT Lawrence, I cannot offer my DNA for the study. In going through the lists of many descendants of John Lawrence and trying to find a Lawrence surname still living and perhaps interested in representing our branch, your name was suggested by Mary. If, after you have looked at some of the material enclosed, you would be interested in doing that for us, I would be glad to pay the cost of the study. Although the processing is involved, all you would need to do is to provide a couple of swabs of your DNA and the rest will be done by a DNA laboratory. In essence, you would be the link in the line from John Lawrence Sr., fore-and-aft!

Mr. James H. Lawrence, the project coordinator, is eager to get as many Lawrences as possible to participate since large numbers may be the key to finding ancestors far back in history. I recognize that this is a shot in the dark, but it may be the only way to obtain the truth among conflicting views and conflicting data. If you decide to participate, let me know so that I can get things together for you. Jim Lawrence has kits he will send which you will return to him. If you decide not to participate, I would appreciate any names of our lineage you could provide so that I might contact them as well. Also, if connections are found you will be notified by the project director and I would like copies of any notifications you receive.

Thank you for considering your special participation in this project. The next time you come to Las Vegas, you must give me a call!

Sincerely yours,

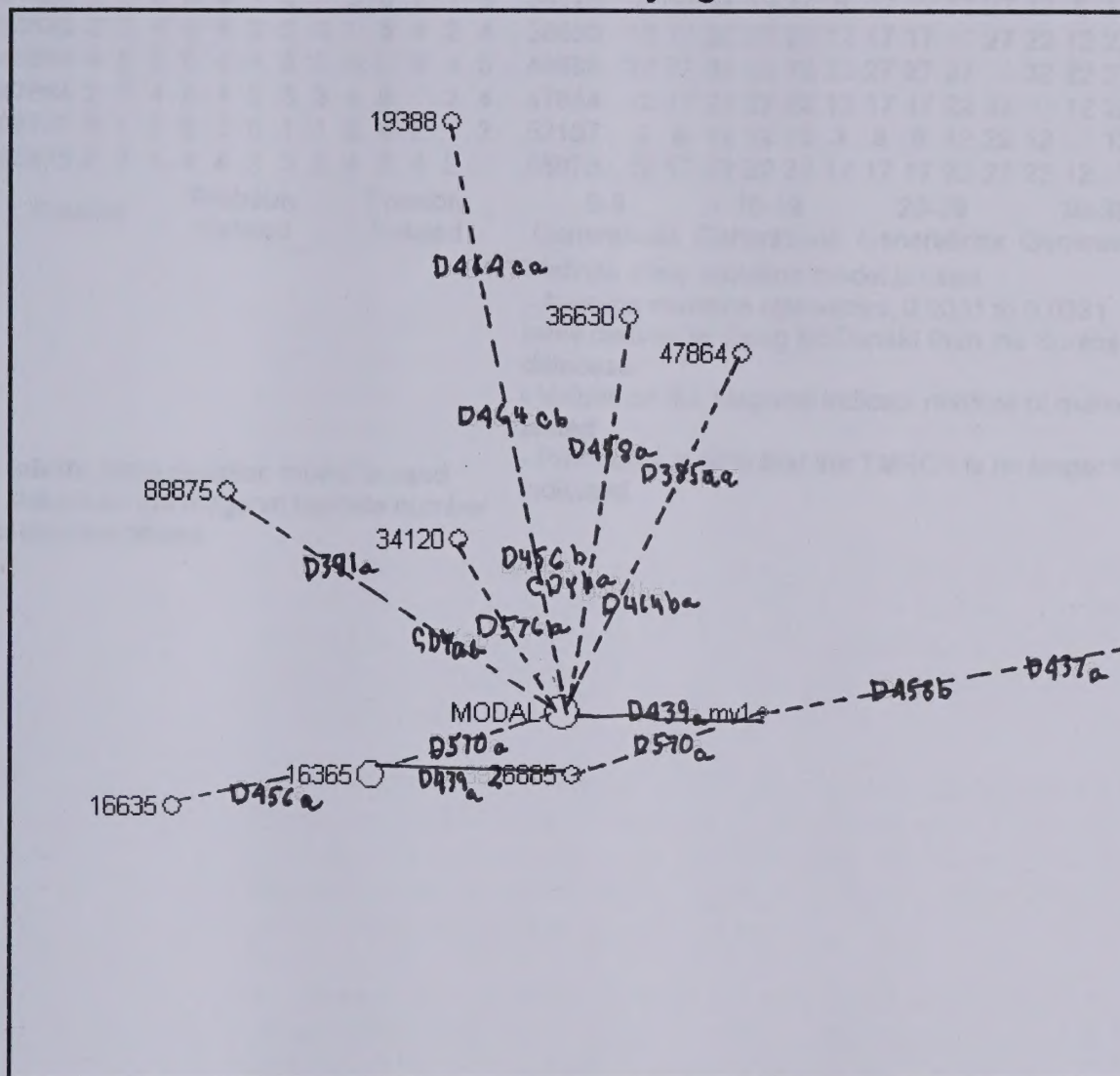
Dr. Robert L. Jackson  
810 Purple Sage Terrace  
Henderson, Nevada, 89015  
Tel: 702-566-0166  
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# Wisett Descendants Phylogenetic Tree



## Time to Most Recent Common Ancestor (Generations)

| Genetic Distance |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ID               | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 8 |
| 6                | 6 | 9 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 8 |   |
| 3                | 6 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 8 |   |
| 6                | 3 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 0 | 7 |   |
| 5                | 5 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 5 |   |

Modal 37

|       |   |    |    |    |    |    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|-------|---|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16365 | 1 | 37 | 1  | 3  | 1  | 1  | 0 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| 16635 | 2 | 1  | 37 | 3  | 2  | 2  | 1 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| 19388 | 2 | 3  | 3  | 37 | 4  | 2  | 3 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| 26885 | 2 | 1  | 2  | 4  | 37 | 2  | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| 30153 | 0 | 1  | 2  | 2  | 2  | 37 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 2 |

| ID | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 8 |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6  | 6 | 9 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 8 |   |
| 3  | 6 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 8 |   |
| 6  | 3 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 0 | 7 |   |
| 5  | 5 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 5 |   |

37

|       |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|-------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 16365 | 8  | 37 | 8  | 17 | 8  | 8  | 3  | 12 | 17 | 27 | 17 | 8  | 17 |
| 16635 | 12 | 8  | 37 | 17 | 12 | 12 | 8  | 17 | 22 | 32 | 22 | 12 | 22 |
| 19388 | 12 | 17 | 17 | 37 | 22 | 12 | 17 | 17 | 22 | 32 | 22 | 12 | 22 |
| 26885 | 12 | 8  | 12 | 22 | 37 | 12 | 8  | 17 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 12 | 22 |
| 30153 | 3  | 8  | 12 | 12 | 12 | 37 | 8  | 8  | 12 | 22 | 12 | 3  | 12 |





## Addendum 2

|         |                     |                     |                    |   |   |   |                      |    |    |    |                      |    |    |       |                      |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|---------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---|---|---|----------------------|----|----|----|----------------------|----|----|-------|----------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 33627   | 1                   | 0                   | 1                  | 3 | 1 | 1 | 37                   | 2  | 3  | 5  | 3                    | 1  | 3  | 33627 | 8                    | 3  | 8  | 17 | 8  | 8  | 37 | 12 | 17 | 27 | 17 | 8  | 17 |
| 34120   | 1                   | 2                   | 3                  | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2                    | 37 | 3  | 5  | 3                    | 1  | 3  | 34120 | 8                    | 12 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 8  | 12 | 37 | 17 | 27 | 17 | 8  | 17 |
| 36630   | 2                   | 3                   | 4                  | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3                    | 3  | 37 | 5  | 4                    | 2  | 4  | 36630 | 12                   | 17 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 12 | 17 | 17 | 37 | 27 | 22 | 12 | 22 |
| 46888   | 4                   | 5                   | 6                  | 6 | 4 | 4 | 5                    | 5  | 5  | 37 | 6                    | 4  | 5  | 46888 | 22                   | 27 | 32 | 32 | 22 | 22 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 37 | 32 | 22 | 27 |
| 47864   | 2                   | 3                   | 4                  | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3                    | 3  | 4  | 6  | 37                   | 2  | 4  | 47864 | 12                   | 17 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 12 | 17 | 17 | 22 | 32 | 37 | 12 | 22 |
| 52107   | 0                   | 1                   | 2                  | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1                    | 1  | 2  | 4  | 2                    | 37 | 2  | 52107 | 3                    | 8  | 12 | 12 | 12 | 3  | 8  | 8  | 12 | 22 | 12 | 37 | 12 |
| 88875   | 2                   | 3                   | 4                  | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3                    | 3  | 4  | 5  | 4                    | 2  | 37 | 88875 | 12                   | 17 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 12 | 17 | 17 | 22 | 27 | 22 | 12 | 37 |
| Related | Probably<br>Related | Possibly<br>Related | 0-9<br>Generations |   |   |   | 10-19<br>Generations |    |    |    | 20-29<br>Generations |    |    |       | 30-39<br>Generations |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |

- Infinite allele mutation model is used
- Values on the diagonal indicate number of markers tested

- Infinite allele mutation model is used
- Average mutation rate varies: 0.0031 to 0.0031 rates derived by Doug McDonald from the Sorenson database
- Values on the diagonal indicate number of markers tested
- Probability is 50% that the TMRCA is no longer than indicated





## Addendum 2

### Terms, Definitions, Explanations for DNA Chromosome Research

1. The Y-chromosome represents about 2% of the father's genetic contribution to the embryo, but is the determining factor on the sex of a child. Since the mother carries two X chromosomes, and the father provides an X and a Y chromosome, the Y can only be transmitted from father to son. Thus in researching the Lawrence surname, only those males who carry that name can be studied.
2. Most of the Y Chromosome is inherited as a single unit and is passed from father to son without alteration. It has segments of DNA with known genetic characteristics. These segments are known as **Markers**. The markers can be a gene, or some section of the DNA with no known function. DNA segments that lie near each other on a chromosome, tend to be inherited together.
3. Markers occur at an identifiable location on the chromosome and that location is known as the **locus**. Each marker is identified by a number according to a scheme agreed to by an international research body. This number is known as the **DYS#**. D = DNA, Y = Y chromosome, S = a unique DNA segment.
4. The Y chromosome tests in DNA studies use only one type of marker. It is called a **Short Tandem Repeat (STR)**. STR's are short sequences of DNA that are repeated numerous times in a head-tail manner. One project describes it as a "gatagatagata" repetition. An **allele** is the number of repeats of the sequence at a specific marker.
5. The vast majority of the time the father passes an exact copy of his Y chromosome to his son. Thus the markers of the son are identical to the father's. On a rare occasion there is a change or **Mutations** in one of the markers. Either as an additional repeat added or one deleted. Mutations occur at random so statistics and probability are used to estimate the time of **The Most Recent Common Ancestor, (TM R C A)**. The Lawrence/Lorentz project separates each subject tested into a family group based upon TM R C A and other genealogical factors. They have identified seven such family groups. (See Addendum 4)
6. The rate of mutation is 0.002. This figure assumes then, that any given marker has a 0.002 chance of mutating with each generation. Thus we could expect any marker to mutate once in 500 generations. A generation is generally considered to be 25 years.





#### Addendum 4

### FAMILY GROUPS FOR ASSOCIATED MATCHES

The major family groups which have been identified for the placement of subjects into categories is based on Alleles similarity and proven genealogies. Family groups are:

Edward Lorange (1695-1786) Northumberland and Fauquier Counties in Virginia

Robert Lawrence (1611-1682) England and Virginia

Henry Lawrence (1725 – 1767) Virginia

\*John Lawrence (1609 – 1667) of Wisset, England and Watertown, Massachusetts.

Hans Simon Lorentz (1663 – 1730) Niederhausen, Pfalz, Germany

Johannes Lorentz (1728 – 1798) Philadelphia, Penn.





### Addendum 5a

## JOHN LAWRENCE (1609) WISSET, ENGLAND AND WATERTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS FAMILY GROUP

### Matches of group members to John David Lawrence

### 12 Markers Matchings:

Locus 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12

## John D.L.

|                       |                 |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|-----------------------|-----------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1. #16365             | 13              | 25 | 14 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 29 |
| 11/12 Markers         |                 |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 2. #16635             | 13              | 25 | 14 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 29 |
| 11/12 Markers         |                 |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 3. #19388             | 13              | 25 | 14 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 29 |
| 11/12 Markers         |                 |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 4. #30153             | 13              | 25 | 14 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 29 |
| 11/12 Markers         |                 |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 5. #34120             | 13              | 25 | 14 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 29 |
| 11/12 Markers         |                 |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 6. #36630             | 13              | 25 | 14 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 29 |
| 11/12 Markers         |                 |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 7. #47864 (Phil. Law) | see Addendum 3. |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |

## 25 Marker Matchings

| Locus | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
|-------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
|-------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|

## John D. L.

[illegible]





## Addendum 5a conclusion

### Matches of group members to John David Lawrence

#### 37 Markers Matchings:

Locus 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37

#### John D. L.

1. #16365 11 10 19 23 16 15 17 17 36 37 12 12

32/37 Markers

2. #16635 11 10 19 23 15 15 17 17 36 37 12 12

31/37 Markers

3. #19388 11 10 19 23 17 15 17 18 36 37 12 12

30/37 Markers

4. #30153 11 10 19 23 16 15 17 18 36 37 12 12

33/37 Markers

5. #34120 11 10 19 23 16 15 17 18 36 36 12 12

32/37 Markers

6. #36630 11 10 19 23 16 15 17 18 36 36 12 12

31/37 Markers

7. #47864 (Phil. Law.) see Addendum 3





# Addendum 5b

## JOHN LAWRENCE (1609) WISSET, ENGLAND AND WATERTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS FAMILY GROUP

### Matches of group members to Philip Drake Lawrence

#### 12 Marker Matches

|       |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|-------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Locus | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | 06 | 07 | 08 | 09 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|-------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|

#### Philip D. L.

- |                      |                |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|----------------------|----------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1. #16365            | 13             | 25 | 14 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 29 |
| 11/12 Markers        |                |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 2. #16635            | 13             | 25 | 14 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 29 |
| 11/12 Markers        |                |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 3. #19388            | 13             | 25 | 14 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 29 |
| 11/12 Markers        |                |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 4. #30153            | 13             | 25 | 14 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 29 |
| 11/12 Markers        |                |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 5. #34120            | 13             | 25 | 14 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 29 |
| 11/12 Markers        |                |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 6. #36630            | 13             | 25 | 14 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 29 |
| 11/12 Markers        |                |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 7. #46888 (John Law) | see Addendum 3 |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |

#### 25 Marker Matches

|       |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|-------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Locus | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
|-------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|

#### Philip D.L.

- |                       |                |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|-----------------------|----------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1. #16365             | 18             | 09 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 25 | 15 | 19 | 30 | 15 | 15 | 17 | 17 |
| 23/25 Markers         |                |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 2. #16635             | 18             | 09 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 25 | 15 | 19 | 30 | 15 | 15 | 17 | 17 |
| 23/25 Markers         |                |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 3. #19388             | 18             | 09 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 25 | 15 | 19 | 30 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 17 |
| 21/25 Markers         |                |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 4. #30153             | 18             | 09 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 25 | 15 | 19 | 30 | 15 | 15 | 17 | 17 |
| 23/25 Markers         |                |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 5. #34120             | 18             | 09 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 25 | 15 | 19 | 30 | 15 | 15 | 17 | 17 |
| 23/25 Markers         |                |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 6. #36630             | 17             | 09 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 25 | 15 | 19 | 30 | 15 | 15 | 17 | 17 |
| 22/25 Markers         |                |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 7. #46888 (John Law.) | see Addendum 3 |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |





### Addendum 5b conclusion

### Matches of group members to Philip Drake Lawrence

### 37 Marker Matches

|                       | Locus          | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 |
|-----------------------|----------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| <b>Philip D. L.</b>   |                |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 1. #16365             | 11             | 10 | 19 | 23 | 16 | 15 | 17 | 17 | 36 | 37 | 12 | 12 |    |
| 34/37 Markers         |                |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 2. #16635             | 11             | 10 | 19 | 23 | 15 | 15 | 17 | 17 | 36 | 37 | 12 | 12 |    |
| 33/37 Markers         |                |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 3. #19388             | 11             | 10 | 19 | 23 | 17 | 15 | 17 | 18 | 36 | 37 | 12 | 12 |    |
| 32/37 Markers         |                |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 4. #30153             | 11             | 10 | 19 | 23 | 16 | 15 | 17 | 18 | 36 | 37 | 12 | 12 |    |
| 35/37 Markers         |                |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 5. #34120             | 11             | 10 | 19 | 23 | 16 | 15 | 18 | 18 | 36 | 37 | 12 | 12 |    |
| 34/37 Markers         |                |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 6. #36630             | 11             | 10 | 19 | 23 | 16 | 15 | 17 | 18 | 36 | 36 | 12 | 12 |    |
| 33/37 Markers         |                |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 7. #46888 (John Law.) | see Addendum 3 |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |







## LAWRENCE/LORENTZ Y-CHROMOSOME- DNA Project

Request To Join : [www.familytreedna.com/group-join.aspx?Group=Lawrence](http://www.familytreedna.com/group-join.aspx?Group=Lawrence)

### Purpose

Molecular genealogy (also called genetic genealogy) is currently best applied to testing a hypothesis that two or more individuals share a common ancestor and of estimating how far back in time that ancestor lived. Supplemented by traditional genealogical records, this information can be used to define and identify branches of the LAWRENCE family that have spread apart and lost contact and thereby support or disprove the identity of a suspected ancestor. This is especially useful when there is family tradition and circumstantial evidence to support a connection but no documentation can be found. In a broader scope, a growing number of surname studies such as this are being conducted to ascertain whether families with the same surname are of common or independent origin. Combining the results of these studies with traditional genealogical information, we can hope to hone in on geographical areas from which our families may have arisen--thereby giving us new areas in which to explore traditional resources.

### The Tests

The project coordinators are

and James H. Lawrence.

For this project we are using a firm called \_\_\_\_\_ which specializes in DNA testing for genealogical purposes. *The kits are ordered and paid for by each participant when the sample is sent for analysis.* Each participant is sent a pair of plastic swabs and asked to collect a cell sample from inside their mouth. The samples are sent to an address in Houston, Texas, where they forwarded it to the lab at the University of Arizona. At the laboratory the DNA is isolated for each subject and is tested for 12 (\$99), 25 (\$124), 37 (\$149) or 67 (\$248) genetic markers on the Y-chromosome. The actual testing procedure is complicated; but for each sample short lengths of genetic code that show repeating patterns are identified, and the number of the 'repeats' found for each marker. The results obtained from each sample are given as a list of numbers (alleles); such as 13, 23, 14, 10, 11, 14, 12, 12, 13, 13, 13, 29. The set of numbers from a person is known as their haplotype. These haplotypes can then be compared; and only close relatives can be expected to have exactly matching haplotype. If Family Tree DNA finds any exact matches they will notify those who have signed a release to do so. The haplotypes will also be posted to this site for all to compare with the Lawrence line tested. Join with us and discover your Lawrence/Lorentz genetic roots by going \_\_\_\_\_.

### Mutations

The particular markers selected by Family Tree DNA for their Y-chromosome testing have been chosen as they change (mutate) slowly over many generations. These variations occur because of mutations in the genetic material between a father and son, and are essentially 'random'. It is considered that a change from one number to another, such as a change from '24 to 23', might occur within a period of, say, 500 years - which roughly is 20 generations. This means that







distant relatives can be expected to have similar 'haplotypes' to each other. Please note that it is difficult to say when people are definitely related to each other, either closely or more distantly; and all that can be said is that a relationship is possible. The markers shown in have been observed to have a faster-than-average mutation rate, and therefore these markers are very helpful at splitting lineages into subsets or branches within your family tree. A recent article in a FTDNA Newsletter explaining marker selection can be seen

### Haplogroups

The 'haplotype' from a subject can also be compared to samples taken from people in other areas of the world. There are clear differences between Western European patterns, Asian, Native North and South American, and African. These regional patterns are called haplogroups.

### The Results

The following table contains the results received to date. The table will be revised as new test results are returned and more Lawrence males join the project. The numbers for each subject are their Alleles values. The colors denote the of each participant and the description of each haplogroup is provided by Family Tree DNA below:

= "purple" This lineage is believed to have originated in the Eurasian Steppes north of the Black and Caspian Seas. The lineage is believed to have originated in a population of the Kurgan culture, known for the domestication of the horse (approximately 3000 B.C.E.). These people were also believed to be the first speakers of the Indo-European language group. This lineage is currently found in central and western Asia, India, and in Slavic populations of Eastern Europe

= "yellow" This is the most common haplogroup in European populations. It is believed to have expanded throughout Europe as humans re-colonized after the last glacial maximum 10-12 thousand years ago. This lineage is also the haplogroup containing the

= "blue" The I, I1, and I1a lineages are nearly completely restricted to northwestern Europe. These would most likely have been common within Viking populations. One lineage of this group extends down into central Europe.

= "dark gray" formerly E3a. This subclade of haplogroup E is mainly restricted to sub-Saharan Africa, and it likely originated in and expanded from West Africa .

= "light gray" formerly E3b. This subclade of haplogroup E probably came into existence somewhere in the area of the Red Sea, most probably in or near the Horn of Africa, and then expanded both into the Near East and westwards, north and south of the Mediterranean Sea.

= "orange" This haplogroup is found at highest frequencies in Middle Eastern and north African populations where it most likely evolved. This marker has been carried by Middle Eastern traders into Europe, central Asia, India, and Pakistan. The lineage is found in this group.

= "green" This lineage may have originated in India or Pakistan, and has dispersed into central Asia, Europe, and the Middle East. The G2 branch of this lineage (containing the P15 mutation) is found most often in the Europe and the Middle East.

= "light blue" This haplogroup is distributed throughout Northern Eurasia. It is the most common Y-chromosome type in Uralic speakers (Finns and Hungarians). This lineage most likely originated in northern China or Mongolia and then spread into Siberia where it became a very common line in western Siberia.







## xx in Kit # indicates non- FTDNA testing

Unmatched R1b Haplogroup Results:

Matches to common ancestor to be determined: Works going

Possible match:

Matches to common ancestor Edward Larrance (c. 1695-1786) of Northumberland & Fauquier Counties, Virginia

3/22/2011







|                                                                                                         |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 131737                                                                                                  | 13 | 23 | 14 | 11 | 11 | 15 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 16 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 25 | 14 | 19 | 30 | 14 | 15 | 17 | 18 | 11 | 11 | 19 | 22 | 16 | 14 | 16 |
| N38009                                                                                                  | 13 | 23 | 14 | 11 | 11 | 15 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 16 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 25 | 14 | 19 | 30 | 14 | 15 | 17 | 18 | 11 | 11 | 19 | 22 | 16 | 14 | 16 |
| Matches to common ancestor Robert Lawrence (1611 - after 1682) of England and Virginia: [ - FTDNA is un |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 4819                                                                                                    | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 12 |    | 13 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 9 | 9  | 11 | 11 | 25 | 15 | 19 | 30 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 17 |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 19950                                                                                                   | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 12 |    | 13 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 9 | 9  | 11 | 11 | 25 | 15 | 19 | 30 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 11 | 11 | 19 | 23 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 69306                                                                                                   | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 12 |    | 13 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 9 | 9  | 11 | 11 | 25 | 15 | 19 | 30 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 11 | 11 | 19 | 23 |    | 16 | 16 |
| 97521                                                                                                   | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 12 |    | 13 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 9 | 9  | 11 | 11 | 25 | 15 | 19 | 30 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 11 | 11 | 19 | 23 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 185172                                                                                                  | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 9 | 9  | 11 | 11 | 25 | 15 | 19 | 30 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 11 | 11 | 19 | 23 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 187323                                                                                                  | 13 | 24 | 14 |    | 11 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 9 | 9  | 11 | 11 | 25 | 15 | 19 | 30 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 11 | 11 | 19 | 23 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| Matches to common ancestor Henry Lawrence (ca. 1725 - 1767) of Virginia:                                |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 26884                                                                                                   | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 18 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 25 | 15 | 19 | 29 | 15 | 15 | 17 | 17 | 11 | 11 | 19 | 23 | 15 | 15 | 17 |
| 69191                                                                                                   | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 18 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 25 | 15 | 19 | 29 | 15 | 15 | 17 | 17 | 11 | 11 | 19 | 23 | 15 | 15 | 17 |
| Matches to common ancestor James Lawrence (1720 - 1802) of Virginia and Kentucky:                       |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 3894                                                                                                    | 13 | 23 | 14 | 10 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 25 | 15 | 19 | 28 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 17 |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 128147                                                                                                  | 13 | 23 | 14 | 10 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 25 | 15 | 19 | 28 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 11 | 11 | 19 | 23 | 16 | 14 | 17 |
| 177374                                                                                                  | 13 | 23 | 14 | 10 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 12 |    | 13 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 25 | 15 | 19 | 28 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 11 | 11 | 19 | 23 | 16 | 14 | 17 |
| Matches to common ancestor Michael Lorenz/Lorance (1749 - 1834) of Germany, North Carolina, and Tennes  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 109040                                                                                                  | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 30 | 18 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 25 | 15 | 18 | 28 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 11 | 10 | 19 | 23 | 15 | 15 | 17 |
| 129951                                                                                                  | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 13 | 30 | 18 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 25 | 15 | 18 |    | 15 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 11 | 10 | 19 | 23 | 15 | 15 | 17 |
|                                                                                                         | D  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    | 3  |    | 3  |    | 4 | 4  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    | G  | Y  | Y  |    |    |    |
|                                                                                                         | Y  | 3  | 3  |    | 3  |    | 4  | 3  |    | 8  | 3  | 8  |    | 5 | 5  | 4  | 4  | 4  | 4  | 4  |    |    |    |    |    | 4  | A  | C  | C  |    |    |    |
|                                                                                                         | S  | 9  | 9  | 1  | 9  |    | 2  | 8  |    | 9  | 9  | 9  |    | 9 | 9  | 5  | 5  | 4  | 3  | 4  |    |    |    |    |    | 6  |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Kit#                                                                                                    | #  | 3  | 0  | 9  | 1  |    | 6  | 8  |    | i  | 2  | ii |    | a | b  | 5  | 4  | 7  | 7  | 8  |    |    |    |    |    | 0  | H4 | a  | b  |    |    | 7  |
| Matches to common ancestor ( See )                                                                      |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 4264                                                                                                    | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 18 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 25 | 15 | 19 | 31 | 15 | 15 | 17 | 17 | 11 | 10 | 19 | 23 | 15 | 14 | 16 |
| 31201                                                                                                   | 13 |    | 14 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 |    | 18 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 25 | 15 | 19 |    | 15 | 15 |    | 17 | 11 | 10 | 19 | 23 | 15 | 14 | 16 |
| 43614                                                                                                   | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 18 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 25 | 15 | 19 | 31 | 15 | 15 | 17 | 17 | 11 | 10 | 19 | 23 | 15 | 14 | 16 |
| 62991                                                                                                   | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 18 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 25 | 15 | 19 | 31 | 15 | 15 | 17 | 17 | 11 | 10 | 19 | 23 | 15 | 14 | 16 |
| 67568                                                                                                   | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11 |    | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 18 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 25 | 15 | 19 | 31 | 15 | 15 | 17 | 17 |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 67569                                                                                                   | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 18 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 25 | 15 | 19 | 31 | 15 | 15 | 17 | 17 |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 79707                                                                                                   | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 |    | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 25 | 15 | 19 | 31 |    | 15 | 17 | 17 | 11 | 10 | 19 | 23 | 15 | 14 | 16 |
| 125169                                                                                                  | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 |    | 18 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 25 | 15 | 19 | 31 | 15 | 15 | 17 | 17 | 11 | 10 | 19 | 23 | 15 | 14 | 16 |
| 141387                                                                                                  | 13 |    | 14 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 18 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 |    | 15 | 19 | 31 | 15 | 15 | 17 | 17 | 11 | 10 | 19 | 23 | 15 | 14 | 16 |
| 178590                                                                                                  | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 |    | 18 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 25 | 15 | 19 | 31 | 15 | 15 | 17 | 17 | 11 | 10 | 19 | 23 | 15 | 14 | 16 |
| Matches to common ancestor Thomas Lawrence (1589-1625) of St. Albans, England ( See )                   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 3927                                                                                                    | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 15 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 25 | 14 | 19 | 28 | 15 | 15 | 17 | 18 |    | 10 | 19 | 23 | 16 | 15 | 18 |
| 72580                                                                                                   | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 15 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 |    | 14 | 19 | 28 | 15 | 15 | 17 | 18 | 11 | 10 | 19 | 23 | 16 | 15 | 18 |
| 92460                                                                                                   | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 15 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 |    | 14 | 19 | 28 | 15 | 15 | 17 | 18 | 11 | 10 | 19 | 23 | 16 | 15 | 18 |
| 98970                                                                                                   | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 |    | 15 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 25 | 14 | 19 | 28 | 15 | 15 | 17 | 18 | 11 | 10 | 19 | 23 | 16 | 15 | 18 |
| 116836                                                                                                  | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 |    | 15 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 25 | 14 | 19 |    | 15 | 15 | 17 | 18 | 11 | 10 | 19 | 23 | 16 | 15 | 19 |
| 135475                                                                                                  | 13 | 24 | 14 |    | 12 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 15 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 25 | 14 | 19 | 28 | 15 | 15 | 17 | 18 | 11 | 10 | 19 | 23 | 16 | 15 | 18 |
| 162552                                                                                                  | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 15 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 25 | 14 | 19 | 28 | 15 | 15 | 17 | 18 | 11 | 10 | 19 | 23 | 16 | 15 | 18 |
| 197404                                                                                                  | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 15 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 25 | 14 |    | 28 | 15 | 15 | 17 | 18 | 11 | 10 | 19 | 23 | 16 | 15 | 18 |
| Matches to common ancestor John Lawrence (1609-1667) of Wissett, England and Watertown, Massachusetts   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 16365                                                                                                   | 13 | 25 | 14 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 18 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 25 | 15 | 19 | 30 | 15 | 15 | 17 | 17 | 11 | 10 | 19 | 23 | 16 | 15 | 17 |
| 16635                                                                                                   | 13 | 25 | 14 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 18 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 25 | 15 | 19 | 30 | 15 | 15 | 17 | 17 | 11 | 10 | 19 | 23 |    | 15 | 17 |
| 19388                                                                                                   | 13 | 25 | 14 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 29 | 18 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 25 | 15 | 19 | 30 | 15 | 15 |    | 17 | 11 | 10 | 19 | 23 |    | 15 | 17 |







Matches to common Lawrence ancestor of co. Kent, England

Matches to common ancestor William Laurence (ca. 1730 - ?) of Salehurst, co. Sussex, England

Matches to common ancestor Hans Simon Lorentz (1663-c.1730) of Niederhausen, Pfalz, Germany:

Possible matches to a common ancestor to be determined: *Alouatta palliata*

### **I Haplogroup Results:**

[illegible]







### Unmatched I Haplogroup Results:

[illegible]

Matches to common ancestor to be determined: *Wolke.ged* ( See ) UPDATED

|        |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|--------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 29012  | 13 | 22 | 14 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 11 | 14 | 11 |    | 11 |    | 14 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 11 | 24 | 16 | 20 | 30 | 12 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 10 | 10 | 19 | 21 | 14 | 14 | 16 |
| 114359 | 13 | 22 | 14 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 28 |    | 8 | 9 | 8 | 11 | 24 | 16 | 20 |    | 12 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 10 | 10 | 19 | 21 | 14 | 14 | 16 |
| 132545 | 13 | 22 | 14 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 28 | 14 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 11 | 24 | 16 | 20 | 30 | 12 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 10 | 10 | 19 | 21 | 14 | 14 | 16 |
| 160048 | 13 | 22 | 14 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 28 | 14 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 11 | 24 | 16 | 20 | 30 | 12 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 10 | 10 | 19 | 21 | 14 | 14 | 16 |
| 172443 | 13 | 22 | 14 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 11 | 14 | 11 |    | 11 |    | 14 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 11 | 24 | 16 | 20 | 30 | 12 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 10 | 10 | 19 | 21 | 14 | 14 | 16 |
| N67641 | 13 | 22 | 14 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 28 |    | 8 | 9 | 8 | 11 | 24 | 16 | 20 | 30 | 12 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 10 | 10 | 19 | 21 | 14 | 14 | 16 |
| N70932 | 13 | 22 | 14 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 28 | 14 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 11 | 24 | 16 | 20 | 30 | 12 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 10 | 10 | 19 | 21 | 14 | 14 | 16 |
| N71934 | 13 | 22 | 14 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 28 | 14 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 11 | 24 | 16 | 20 | 30 | 12 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 10 | 10 | 19 | 21 | 14 | 14 | 16 |
| N77202 | 13 | 22 | 14 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 28 | 14 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 11 | 24 | 16 | 20 | 30 | 12 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 10 | 10 | 19 | 21 | 14 | 14 | 16 |
| N88148 | 13 | 22 | 14 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 28 |    | 8 | 9 | 8 | 11 | 24 | 16 | 20 | 30 | 12 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 10 | 10 | 19 | 21 | 14 | 14 | 16 |

### Lawrance's of Aberdeenshire Descendants:

|        |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |    |    |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|--------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|----|----|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 166666 | 13 | 22 | 14 | 10 | 13 | 14 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 9 | 28 | 14 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 11 | 24 | 16 | 19 | 29 | 14 | 14 | 17 | 17 | 10 | 10 | 19 | 21 | 16 | 14 | 17 |
| 191796 | 13 | 22 | 14 | 10 | 13 | 14 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 9 | 28 | 14 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 11 | 24 | 16 | 19 | 29 | 14 | 14 | 17 | 17 | 10 | 10 | 19 | 21 | 16 | 14 | 17 |

Matches to Benjamin Lawrence (1819 - 1865) of London & New York:

|        |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|--------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 58433  | 13 | 22 | 15 | 11 | 13 | 14 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 29 | 16 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 11 | 23 | 16 | 20 | 27 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 11 | 10 | 19 | 21 | 14 | 13 | 17 |
| 155057 | 13 | 22 | 15 | 11 | 13 | 14 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 29 | 16 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 11 | 23 | 16 | 20 | 27 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 11 | 10 | 19 | 21 | 14 | 13 | 17 |

Matches to common ancestor to be determined: 3 (one 3 out)

|        |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|--------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 56807  | 13 | 23 | 14 | 10 | 14 | 15 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 28 | 16 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 11 | 23 | 16 | 21 | 28 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 10 | 10 | 19 | 21 | 14 | 14 | 17 |
| 127361 | 13 | 23 | 14 | 10 | 14 | 15 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 28 | 16 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 11 | 23 | 16 | 21 | 28 | 12 | 14 |    | 16 | 10 | 10 | 19 | 21 | 14 | 14 |    |

Matches to common ancestor Johannes Lorentz (c.1728-1798) of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania:

|      |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |    |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|----|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 3892 | 14 | 23 | 15 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 11 | 13 | 11 | 14 | 12 |  | 14 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 25 | 14 | 20 | 27 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 10 | 10 | 19 | 21 | 13 | 15 | 17 |
| 3910 | 14 | 23 | 15 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 11 | 13 | 11 | 14 | 12 |  | 14 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 25 | 14 | 20 | 27 | 14 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 10 | 10 | 19 | 21 | 13 | 15 | 17 |

### Other Haplogroup Results:

|      |                  |             |             |        |             |  |  |             |             |  |             |   |             |             |    |  |             |             |             |             |             |             |             |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |             |                                         |                        |                        |  |  |             |
|------|------------------|-------------|-------------|--------|-------------|--|--|-------------|-------------|--|-------------|---|-------------|-------------|----|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|-------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--|--|-------------|
| Kit# | D<br>Y<br>S<br># | 3<br>9<br>3 | 3<br>9<br>0 | 1<br>9 | 3<br>9<br>1 |  |  | 4<br>2<br>6 | 3<br>8<br>8 |  | 3<br>8<br>9 | i | 3<br>9<br>2 | 3<br>8<br>9 | ii |  | 4<br>5<br>9 | 4<br>5<br>9 | 4<br>5<br>5 | 4<br>5<br>4 | 4<br>4<br>7 | 4<br>3<br>7 | 4<br>4<br>8 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 4<br>6<br>0 | G<br>A<br>T<br>A<br>-<br>H <sub>4</sub> | Y<br>C<br>A<br>11<br>a | Y<br>C<br>A<br>11<br>b |  |  | 6<br>0<br>7 |
|------|------------------|-------------|-------------|--------|-------------|--|--|-------------|-------------|--|-------------|---|-------------|-------------|----|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|-------------|-----------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--|--|-------------|

Matches to Elisha Lawrence (ca. 1715 - ?) of Abbeville District, South Carolina:

|        |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|--------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 70489  | 14 | 22 | 15 | 10 | 13 | 14 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 30 | 16 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 23 | 16 | 21 | 33 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 20 | 15 | 13 | 17 |
| N3270  | 14 | 22 | 15 | 10 | 13 | 14 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 30 | 16 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 23 | 16 | 21 | 33 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 20 | 15 | 13 | 17 |
| 73698  | 14 | 22 | 15 | 10 | 13 | 14 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 30 | 16 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 23 | 16 | 21 | 33 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 14 |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 81029  | 14 | 22 | 15 | 10 | 13 | 14 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 30 | 16 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 23 | 16 | 21 | 33 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 20 | 15 | 13 | 17 |
| 84096  | 14 | 22 | 15 | 10 | 13 | 14 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 30 | 16 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 23 | 16 | 21 | 33 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 14 |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| N81335 | 14 | 22 | 15 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 30 | 16 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 23 | 16 | 21 |    | 12 | 13 | 13 | 14 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 20 | 15 | 13 | 17 |

Unmatched R1a Haplogroup Results:







|                                                                                  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 49222                                                                            | 13 | 25 | 15 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 14 | 11 | 31 | 15 | 9  | 10 | 11 | 11 | 23 | 14 | 20 | 31 | 12 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 10 | 12 | 19 | 21 | 16 | 15 | 17 |
| 41846                                                                            | 13 | 24 | 16 | 11 | 11 | 15 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 13 | 11 | 33 | 14 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 24 | 14 | 20 | 33 | 12 | 13 | 15 | 16 | 11 | 11 | 19 | 23 | 16 | 16 | 18 |
| N83188                                                                           | 13 | 25 | 15 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 13 | 11 | 31 |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Matches to unknown common ancestor:                                              |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 16920                                                                            | 13 | 24 | 16 | 11 | 11 | 15 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 15 | 11 | 34 | 15 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 24 | 14 | 20 | 33 | 12 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 12 | 11 | 19 | 23 | 17 | 16 | 18 |
| N10584                                                                           | 13 | 24 | 16 | 11 | 11 | 15 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 13 | 11 | 32 | 15 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 24 | 14 | 20 | 33 | 12 | 15 | 15 | 16 | 11 | 11 | 19 | 23 | 17 | 16 | 18 |
| Unmatched J Haplogroup Results:                                                  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| N79601                                                                           | 12 | 23 | 14 | 9  | 13 | 16 | 11 | 16 | 12 | 13 | 11 | 29 |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Matches to William Lawrence (c. 1752 Maryland - 1838 Pensylvania)                |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| xx004                                                                            | 13 | 22 | 14 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 30 | 15 |    |    | 8  | 11 | 22 |    | 20 | 26 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 11 | 9  | 19 | 19 |    |    |    |
| xx005                                                                            | 13 | 22 | 14 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 30 | 15 |    |    | 8  | 11 | 22 |    | 20 | 26 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 11 | 9  | 19 | 19 |    |    |    |
| xx006                                                                            | 13 | 22 | 14 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 30 | 15 |    |    | 8  | 11 | 22 |    | 20 | 26 | 12 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 11 | 9  | 19 | 19 |    |    |    |
| Matches to Johannes Lorentz (1666 - 1744 New Jersey) of Bellheim, Pfalz, Bayern: |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 20518                                                                            | 12 | 23 | 15 | 9  | 13 | 16 | 11 | 16 | 10 | 13 | 11 | 29 | 14 | 8  | 9  | 11 | 11 | 26 | 14 | 21 | 31 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 15 |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 135600                                                                           | 12 | 23 | 15 | 9  | 13 | 16 | 11 | 16 |    | 13 | 11 | 29 |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Unmatched E1b Haplogroup Results:                                                |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 12290                                                                            | 13 | 25 | 13 | 10 | 17 | 18 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 11 | 32 |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 46003                                                                            | 13 | 23 | 13 | 10 | 17 | 18 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 13 | 11 | 30 |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 151756                                                                           | 13 | 24 | 13 | 10 | 17 | 17 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 12 | 11 | 29 | 14 | 9  | 9  | 11 | 12 | 26 | 14 | 20 | 31 | 15 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 21 | 15 | 12 | 18 |
| 100488                                                                           | 13 | 21 | 17 | 10 | 18 | 18 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 11 | 30 |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| A1935                                                                            | 15 | 21 | 17 | 10 | 17 | 19 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 14 | 11 | 31 | 18 | 8  | 9  | 11 | 11 | 27 | 14 | 21 | 31 | 13 | 16 | 17 | 18 |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |

### Distance and Relatedness

By using genetic marker similarity between two individuals the distance and relatedness between them can be determined. An excellent explanation by FTDNA can be seen

### Y-DNA Participants

| Kit # | Participant | Participant's Earliest Known Ancestor With Link to Ancestor's Family |
|-------|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3892  |             | (c.1728 - 1798) of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania                        |
| 3893  |             | (1670 The Palatinate - 1715 Ballingrane, Ireland)                    |
| 3894  |             | (1720 - 1802) of Virginia and Kentucky, through his son Samuel.      |
| 3910  |             | (c.1728 - 1798) of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania                        |
| 3927  |             | (1771 - 1842) of Fishkill, Dutchess County, New York                 |







|       |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19388 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| 26885 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| 30153 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 33627 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| 34120 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| 36630 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| 46888 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 5 |
| 47864 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| 52107 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| 88875 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 3 |

| Related                                                                                                                                                        | Probably Related | Possibly Related |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| <a href="#">FTDNA's Interpreting Genetic Distance for 12 Markers</a>                                                                                           |                  |                  |
| <a href="#">FTDNA's Interpreting Genetic Distance for 25 Markers</a>                                                                                           |                  |                  |
| <a href="#">FTDNA's Interpreting Genetic Distance for 37 Markers</a>                                                                                           |                  |                  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Infinite allele mutation model is used</li> <li>- Values on the diagonal indicate number of markers tested</li> </ul> |                  |                  |

|       |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|-------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 33627 | 8  | 3  | 8  | 17 | 8  | 8  | 37 | 12 | 17 | 27 | 17 | 8  | 17 |
| 34120 | 8  | 12 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 8  | 12 | 37 | 17 | 27 | 17 | 8  | 17 |
| 36630 | 12 | 17 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 12 | 17 | 17 | 37 | 27 | 22 | 12 | 22 |
| 46888 | 22 | 27 | 32 | 32 | 22 | 22 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 37 | 32 | 22 | 27 |
| 47864 | 12 | 17 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 12 | 17 | 17 | 22 | 32 | 37 | 12 | 22 |
| 52107 | 3  | 8  | 12 | 12 | 12 | 3  | 8  | 8  | 12 | 22 | 12 | 37 | 12 |
| 88875 | 12 | 17 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 12 | 17 | 17 | 22 | 27 | 22 | 12 | 37 |

| 0-9<br>Generations | 10-19<br>Generations | 20-29<br>Generations | 30-39<br>Generations |
|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|

- Infinite allele mutation model is used
- Average mutation rate varies: 0.0031 to 0.0031 rates derived by Doug McDonald from the Sorenson database
- Values on the diagonal indicate number of markers tested
- Probability is 50% that the TMRCA is no longer than indicated





|       |                             |                                                            |
|-------|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4264  |                             | (1855 - 1943) of New York<br>and New Jersey                |
| 4510  | Doyle Lawrence              | (1865 - 1918) from<br>Mississippi or Tennessee             |
| 4819  |                             | (c.1617 - a1682) of Virginia,<br>through his son           |
| 4917  |                             | through his son Johann<br>Nickel Lorentz                   |
| 5201  |                             | 6th great grandson of (ca.<br>1695-1786) of Virginia       |
| 5206  |                             | through his son Johannes<br>Lorentz                        |
| 5207  | German Lorenz<br>cousin     | through his son Johannes<br>Lorentz                        |
| 12290 |                             | of Germany and Iowa                                        |
| 15228 |                             | (1813 - 1853) of Tennessee and<br>Missouri                 |
| 15954 |                             | (1819 Tennessee, ?) of<br>Madison County, Illinois         |
| 16365 |                             | (c.1690 - 1745) of Cumberland<br>County, New Jersey        |
| 16635 |                             | (c.1690 - 1745) of Cumberland<br>County, New Jersey        |
| 16920 |                             | (1702 - 1792) from Alsace to<br>Adams County, Pennsylvania |
| 17656 |                             | (c.1784 - 1860) of Alabama &<br>Arkansas                   |
| 19388 |                             | (1678 - 1765) grandson of<br>of Wissett, England           |
| 19950 |                             | (c.1617 - a1682) of Virginia,<br>through his son           |
| 20518 | <b>Gayford<br/>Lowrance</b> | (1666 - 1744 New Jersey) of<br>Bellheim, Pfalz, Bayern     |
| 21541 |                             | Henry Lawrence (1844 - 191?) of South Carolina.            |
| 22980 |                             | (1834 - 1903) of Louisiana                                 |
| 24256 |                             | 4th great grandson of (ca.<br>1695-1786) of Virginia       |





|       |                      |                                                                        |
|-------|----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 26884 |                      | (ca. 1725 - 1767) of Virginia                                          |
| 26885 | William P. Garrison  | (c.1690 - 1745) of Cumberland County, New Jersey                       |
| 29012 | Lawrence             | (b. 1777 Virginia - d. after Oct 1850 Pike Co., Missouri)              |
| 30153 |                      | (1678 - 1765) grandson of of Wissett, England                          |
| 30365 |                      | 5th great grandson of (ca. 1695-1786) of Virginia                      |
| 31201 |                      | Elder (1736 - 1801) Dutchess Co., New York to Montgomery Co., Virginia |
| 33627 | Thomas R. Garrison   | (c.1690 - 1745) of Cumberland County, New Jersey                       |
| 34120 |                      | Henry Brunson Lawrence (1833 - ?) of St Albans, Vermont                |
| 35001 |                      | (1720 - 1803) of Dutchess County, New York                             |
| 36630 |                      | (c.1725 - ?) of Cumberland County, Maine                               |
| 37369 | Lawrence             | (b. between 1824 -1833) North Carolina                                 |
| 41846 |                      | (b. ca. 1805) Berks County, Pennsylvania                               |
| 43460 |                      | Richard Lawrence (b. ca. 1880, ?) Ireland                              |
| 43614 |                      | (1739 - 1810) son of (1705-1790) of Dutchess Co., New York             |
| 46003 | Rui Laurencio Vieira | Jose Laurencio (from Corvo, Azores)                                    |
| 46253 | Lawrence             | 4th great grandson of (ca. 1695-1786) of Virginia                      |
| 46888 | John D. Lawrence     | (1786 - bef. 1860) of Vermont, New York, and Michigan                  |
| 47864 | Philip Lawrence      | (ca. 1685 - ?) grandson of of Wissett, England                         |
| 49021 | Timothy Lawrence     | (? - 26 Apr 1628) Croston, Lancashire, England                         |
| 49222 | James David Laurence | (1680 - ?) Kincardine, Scotland                                        |





|       |                        |                                                                                        |
|-------|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 49399 | Lawrence               | 5th great grandson of (ca. 1695-1786) of Virginia                                      |
| 49799 | Lawrence               | 6th great grandson of (ca. 1695-1786) of Virginia                                      |
| 50199 |                        | (1778-1857) of co. Kent, England & Ogle County, Illinois                               |
| 50242 |                        | (1700-?) of co. Kent, England                                                          |
| 50355 |                        | 6th great grandson of (ca. 1695-1786) of Virginia                                      |
| 50453 |                        | (1667 - 1747) grandson of of Wissett, England                                          |
| 52107 |                        | (1678 - 1765) grandson of of Wissett, England                                          |
| 56807 | Richard L. Johnson     | (1860 - bef. Apr 1910) of Georgia                                                      |
| 58333 |                        | through his son Johann Nickel Lorentz.                                                 |
| 58433 |                        | (1819 - 1865) of London and New York                                                   |
| 58836 |                        | (1854 - 1900) of Jackson County, Arkansas                                              |
| 59370 | Maxwell Harry Lawrence | (ca. 1797 - ?) of Wrotham, co. Kent, England                                           |
| 62991 |                        | (1752 - 1836) of York County, New Brunswick, Canada                                    |
| 67568 |                        | (1752 - 1836) of York County, New Brunswick, Canada                                    |
| 67569 | Ralph Lawrence         | (1752 - 1836) of York County, New Brunswick, Canada                                    |
| 69191 | Lawrence               | (ca. 1725 - 1767) of Virginia                                                          |
| 69306 |                        | (c.1617 - a1682) of Virginia, through his son                                          |
| 70389 |                        | (c. 1765 - 1839) son of David Lawrence (c. 1740 - Apr 1824) of Smith County, Tennessee |
| 70489 | Millard W. Lawrence    | Joab Lawrence (c. 1775 - c.1855) of Morgan County, Alabama, grandson of (c.1719 - ?)   |
| 70750 | Laurence               | (ca. 1775 - 1843) of Cannon County, Tennessee                                          |
| 72580 | George D. Lawrence     | (1622 - 1680) son of of St. Albans, Hertfordshire                                      |





|        |                        |                                                                                            |
|--------|------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 73698  | Henry D. Morrow        | Unknown Lawrence/Morrow connection to<br>of South Carolina                                 |
| 75107  | Patrick Lawrence       | (1786 - 1869) of<br>Cayuga County, New York & Erie County,<br>Pennsylvania                 |
| 79509  | Ted Lawrence           | (1806 - after Apr 1881) of<br>Deal, co. Kent, England                                      |
| 79707  |                        | (1749-1821) son of<br>(1705-1790) of Dutchess Co., New York                                |
| 80556  | Charles H.<br>Lawrence | 5th great grandson of (ca.<br>1695-1786) of Virginia                                       |
| 81029  | Doyce G.<br>Lawrence   | Joab Lawrence (c. 1775 - c.1855) of Morgan<br>County, Alabama, grandson of<br>(c.1719 - ?) |
| 82394  | Clement A.<br>Laurence | of Menton, France<br>and Mobile, Alabama                                                   |
| 84096  | Jim Lawrence           | Joab Lawrence (c. 1775 - c.1855) of Morgan<br>County, Alabama, grandson of<br>(c.1719 - ?) |
| 84502  | R. L. Lawrence         | (1804 - 1866) of Henry County,<br>Tennessee                                                |
| 87879  |                        | (1819 - 1884) of Hickman<br>County, Kentucky                                               |
| 88875  | Lawrence               | (1681 - ?) grandson of<br>of Wissett, England                                              |
| 91200  |                        | (1681 - ?) grandson of<br>of Wissett, England                                              |
| 92460  | Lawrence               | (1622 - 1680) son of<br>of St. Albans, Hertfordshire                                       |
| 94531  | Lawrence               | (ca. 1825 - ?) of Jamaica                                                                  |
| 96773  | Lawrence               | (1679 - ?) grandson of<br>of Wissett, England                                              |
| 97374  |                        | (1675 - 1754) grandson of<br>of Wissett, England                                           |
| 97521  | Lawrence               | (c.1617 - a1682) of Virginia,<br>through his son                                           |
| 98970  |                        | (1835 - bef. 1900) of New<br>Jersey & Suffolk County, New York                             |
| 100228 | Lawrence               | (1791-1860) of Norton Sub<br>Hamdon, co. Somerset, England                                 |
| 100488 | Lawrence               | (1835 - ?) of Wilson County,<br>Tennessee                                                  |





|        |               |                                                                                  |
|--------|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 104211 | Laurence      | of Grenada & Trinidad, British<br>West Indies                                    |
| 104664 | Laurence      | (ca. 1798 - 1851) grandson of<br>of Salehurst, co. Sussex,<br>England            |
| 106006 | Lawrence      | 9th great grandson of (ca.<br>1695-1786) of Virginia                             |
| 109040 | J. J. Lorance | (1749 - 1834) of<br>Germany, Mecklenburg Co., NC, Rutherford Co., TN             |
| 114359 |               | Unknown connection to (ca.<br>1795 - ca. 1847) of Georgia                        |
| 116836 | Lawrence      | (1620 - 1703) son of<br>of St. Albans, Hertfordshire                             |
| 125169 |               | (c. 1804 - 1865) of<br>Rockcastle & Pulaski County, Kentucky                     |
| 127361 | Lawrence      | (c. 1745 - 1828) of<br>Sandhurst, co. Kent, England                              |
| 128147 | Lawrence      | (1720 - 1802) of Virginia and<br>Kentucky, through his son Robert.               |
| 129951 | Lorance       | (1749 - 1834) of<br>Germany, Mecklenburg Co., NC, Rutherford Co., TN             |
| 130257 | Lawrence      | (1786 - 1869) of<br>Cayuga County, New York & Erie County,<br>Pennsylvania       |
| 131737 | Lawrence      | (1813 - 1853) of Tennessee and<br>Missouri                                       |
| 132545 | Lawrence      | (1839 - 1923) of<br>Tazewell County, Virginia                                    |
| 135418 | Lawrence      | (1863 - 1952) of<br>Iowa, son of Andrew & Mary (Edwards) Lawrence                |
| 135475 |               | (1774 - 1855) of Long Island,<br>New York and York County, New Brunswick, Canada |
| 135600 | Lowrance      | (1666 - 1744 New Jersey) of<br>Bellheim, Pfalz, Bayern                           |
| 137138 | Lawrence      | (1875 - ?) of U.S., England,<br>and Canada                                       |
| 137384 | Lawrence      | (c.1818 - 1900) of<br>Margate, co. Kent, England                                 |
| 140819 | Lawrence      | (b. 1701) father of Benjamin<br>Lawrence (b. 1746) of Prescott, Gloucestershire  |
| 141387 |               | (1791 - 1873) of Washington<br>County, New York                                  |
| 141414 |               | of Whitfield County,<br>Georgia                                                  |





|        |          |                                                                                                                  |
|--------|----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 146371 | Lawrence | (1818 - 1874) of New York<br>and westward to Allegan County, Michigan                                            |
| 147035 | Lawrence | (ca. 1775 - 1849) of Georgia                                                                                     |
| 147668 | Elsdon   | John Arthur Lawrence residing in or near Harris<br>County, Texas in 1935.                                        |
| 149701 | Lawrence |                                                                                                                  |
| 150429 | Lawrence | (1808 England - 1900<br>Kansas), son of Charles Lawrence (1779 - 1864) of<br>Hartwell, Northamptonshire, England |
| 151756 | Lorenz   | (1859 - 1949) Posen, Thüringen,<br>Germany to McLennan County, Texas                                             |
| 155057 | Laurence | (1819 - 1865) of London<br>and New York                                                                          |
| 160048 | Lawrence | (1822 Georgia - 1899<br>Hamilton County, Texas)                                                                  |
| 162552 | Lawrence | (1774 - 1855) of Long Island,<br>New York and York County, New Brunswick, Canada                                 |
| 166666 | Lawrence | Lawrance's of Aberdeenshire                                                                                      |
| 168804 | Laurence | (ca. 1798 - 1851) grandson of<br>of Salehurst, co. Sussex,<br>England                                            |
| 169919 | Lawrence | (4 Apr 1808 Ireland - 2<br>Nov 1890) of Winneshiek County, Iowa                                                  |
| 172443 |          | (1822 - ca. 1867) of<br>Virginia and Fayette County, Illinois                                                    |
| 175371 | Lawrence | (1775 - bef. 1845) of Pike<br>County, Mississippi                                                                |
| 176001 | Lawrence | (ca. 1730 - ca. 1795) of<br>Virginia and Wilkes County, North Carolina                                           |
| 177374 | Lawrence | (1720 - 1802) of Virginia and<br>Kentucky, through his son Wiliam.                                               |
| 178590 | Lawrence | (c. 1804 - 1865) of<br>Rockcastle & Pulaski County, Kentucky                                                     |
| 182042 | Molloy   | (1787 - 1817) grandson of<br>of Salehurst, co. Sussex,<br>England                                                |
| 184967 | Lawrence | (ca. 1686 - 1754) of Wrentham,<br>Massachusetts, grandson of _____ of<br>Watertown, Massachusetts                |
| 185172 | Lawrence | (1800 - after<br>1880) of Meriwether County, Georgia                                                             |
| 187323 | Lawrence | ( b. 1791-1800 - d. ?) of<br>Portsmouth, Virginia                                                                |
| 191796 | Lawrence | Lawrance's of Aberdeenshire                                                                                      |





|        |                         |                                                                                       |
|--------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 195153 | Lawrence                | (ca. 1789 - 1864) grandson of<br>of Salehurst, co. Sussex,<br>England                 |
| 197404 | Lawrence                | (1622 - 1680) son of<br>of St. Albans, Hertfordshire                                  |
| 201647 | Lieurance               |                                                                                       |
| E9922  |                         | Johan Labrenz (c. 1791 Poland - 2 Mar 1846<br>Grabina Wielka, Kreis Kolo, Poland)     |
| N3270  |                         | Unknown Lawrence/Morrow connection to<br>of South Carolina                            |
| N10584 |                         | (1830 - 1940) of Coshocton<br>County, Ohio                                            |
| N19984 | Kåre Agnar<br>Lorentsen | Lorentsen's of Norway                                                                 |
| N20478 | Kermit G.<br>Lawrence   | (1775 - bef. 1845) of Pike<br>County, Mississippi                                     |
| N24174 |                         | (1805-1875) of Kirton In<br>Lindsey, Lincolnshire, England                            |
| N31442 |                         | Famille of Mende, France (ca.<br>1530)                                                |
| N38009 | Chuck Lawrence          | 6th great grandson of (ca.<br>1695-1786) of Virginia                                  |
| N67641 |                         | David Shelton Lawrence son of<br>(ca. 1795 - ca. 1847) of Georgia                     |
| N70932 |                         | (ca. 1834 - ca. 1865) of<br>Georgia                                                   |
| N71934 |                         | Drury Lawrence son of (ca. 1795<br>- ca. 1847) of Georgia                             |
| N76438 | Lourenco                | Lourenco's of Portugal                                                                |
| N77202 | Lawrence                | (1861 - 1944) of Marion<br>County, Georgia                                            |
| N79601 | Lawrence                | (c. 1770 South Carolina - c.<br>1852 Georgia)                                         |
| N81335 | Lawrence                | Thomas Lawrence (b. 9 Jan 1813 Madison Co.,<br>Georgia) a grandson of (c.1719 -<br>?) |
| N83188 | Lourens                 | Johann Lorentz (b. 1679 Rostock, Mecklenburg ),<br>immigrated to South Africa in 1698 |
| N88148 | Lawrence                | (c. 1775 - 1849 Muscogee<br>County, Georgia)                                          |
| xx001  |                         | (1819 - 1886) of Louisiana                                                            |





|                                          |                       |                                                                                                                    |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| xx002                                    | Lawrence              | (1765 - 1853) of co. Norfolk,<br>England, descendant of<br>Suffolk, England of co.                                 |
| xx003                                    | Lorentz               | Johann Casper Lorentz (1756 Germany - 1806<br>Lancaster, PA) with family migration to Upshur Co.,<br>West Virginia |
| xx004                                    |                       | (c. 1752 Maryland - 1838<br>Pennsylvania) with family migration to Coshocton<br>Co., Ohio                          |
| xx005                                    | James M.<br>Lawrence  | (c. 1752 Maryland - 1838<br>Pennsylvania) with family migration to Coshocton<br>Co., Ohio                          |
| xx006                                    | Rollin R.<br>Lawrence | (c. 1752 Maryland - 1838<br>Pennsylvania) with family migration to Coshocton<br>Co., Ohio                          |
| Kits with #xx indicate non-FTDNA testing |                       |                                                                                                                    |





## DNA ADDRESSES

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Exact match

Wm Pollard Harrison, III (parrison wp@yahoo.com)

Marker match





## Terms, Definitions, Explanations for DNA chromosome research

1. The Y-chromosome represents about 2% of the father's genetic contribution to the embryo but is the determining factor on the sex of a child. Since the mother carries two X chromosomes, and the father provides an X and a Y chromosome, the Y can only be transmitted father to son. Thus, if we are researching the Lawrence surname, only those males who carry that name can be studied.
2. Most of the Y Chromosome is inherited as a single unit and is passed from father to son without alteration. It has segments of DNA with known genetic characteristics. These segments are known as *Markers*. These markers can be a gene, or some section of the DNA with no known function. DNA segments that lie near each other on a chromosome, tend to be inherited together.
3. Markers occur at an identifiable location on the chromosome and that location is known as the *Locus*. Each marker is identified by a number according to a scheme internationally agreed to. This number is known as the DYS#. (D = DNA, Y = Y chromosome, and S = a unique DNA segment).
4. The Y chromosome tests in DNA studies use only one type of marker. It is called a Short Tandem Repeat (STR). STR's are short sequences of DNA that are repeated numerous times in a head-tail manner. It has been described as a "gatagatagata" repetition. An "*Allele*" is the number of repeats of the sequence at a specific marker.
5. The vast majority of the time the father passes an exact copy of his Y Chromosome to his son. Thus the markers of the son are identical to the father's. On a rare occasion there is a change or *Mutation* in one of the markers. Either an additional repeat is added or one is deleted. Mutations occur at random so statistics and probability are used to estimate the time of the *Most Recent Common Ancestor* (TMRCA)
6. The rate of mutation is 0.002. This figure assumes then, that any given marker has a 0.002 chance of mutating with each generation. Thus we could expect any marker to mutate once in 500 generations. A generation is generally considered to be 25 years.





John David Lawrence  
(LUMANN)

Kit: 46888 Code E9645

## Lawrence/Lorentz Y-Chromosome DNA Project

### Purpose

Molecular genealogy (also called genetic genealogy) is currently best applied to testing a hypothesis that two or more individuals share a common ancestor and of estimating how far back in time that ancestor lived. Supplemented by traditional genealogical records, this information can be used to define and identify branches of the LAWRENCE family that have spread apart and lost contact and thereby support or disprove the identity of a suspected ancestor. This is especially useful when there is family tradition and circumstantial evidence to support a connection but no documentation can be found. In a broader scope, a growing number of surname studies such as this are being conducted to ascertain whether families with the same surname are of common or independent origin. Combining the results of these studies with traditional genealogical information, we can hope to hone in on geographical areas from which our families may have arisen--thereby giving us new areas in which to explore traditional resources. Also each individuals results can be plugged into the **European YSTR** database and the **U.S. YSTR** database and searched to see if they have any matches. Those matches will, however, only tell you the location of the individual(s) you match.

### The Tests

The project coordinators are James H. Lawrence and **Dennis Lawrence**.

For this project we are using a firm called **Family Tree DNA** which specializes in DNA testing for genealogical purposes. The kits are ordered through either Jim or Dennis and paid for by each participant when the sample is sent for analysis. Each participant is sent a pair of plastic swabs and asked to collect a cell sample from inside their mouth. The samples are sent to an address in Houston, Texas, where they forwarded it to the lab at the University of Arizona. At the laboratory the DNA is isolated for each subject and is tested for 12, 25 or 37 genetic markers on the Y-chromosome. The actual testing procedure is complicated; but for each sample short lengths of genetic code that show repeating patterns are identified, and the number of the 'repeats' found for each marker. The results obtained from each sample are given as a list of 12 or 25 numbers; such as 13,23,14,10,11,14,12,12,13,13,29. The set of numbers from a person is known as their haplotype. These haplotypes can then be compared; and only close relatives can be expected to have exactly matching haplotype. If Family Tree DNA finds any exact matches they will notify those who have signed a release to do so. The haplotypes will also be posted to this site for all to compare with the Lawrence line tested.





## **Mutations**

The particular markers selected by Family Tree DNA for their Y-chromosome testing have been chosen as they change (mutate) slowly over many generations. These variations occur because of mutations in the genetic material between a father and son, and are essentially 'random'. It is considered that a change from one number to another, such as a change from '24 to 23', might occur within a period of, say, 500 years - which roughly is 20 generations. This means that distant relatives can be expected to have similar 'haplotypes' to each other. Please note that it is difficult to say when people are definitely related to each other, either closely or more distantly; and all that can be said is that a relationship is possible.

## **Haplogroups**

The 'haplotype' from a subject can also be compared to samples taken from people in other areas of the world. There are clear differences between Western European patterns, Asian, Native North and South American, and African. These regional patterns are called haplogroups.

## **The Results**

The following table contains the results received to date. The table will be revised as new test results are returned and more Lawrence males join the project. The numbers for each subject are their Alleles values. The colors denote the **haplogroup** of each participant and the description of each haplogroup is provided by Family Tree DNA below:

R1a = "purple" This lineage is believed to have originated in the Eurasian Steppes north of the Black and Caspian Seas. The lineage is believed to have originated in a population of the Kurgan culture, known for the domestication of the horse (approximately 3000 B.C.E.). These people were also believed to be the first speakers of the Indo-European language group. This lineage is currently found in central and western Asia, India, and in Slavic populations of Eastern Europe

R1b = "yellow" This is the most common haplogroup in European populations. It is believed to have expanded throughout Europe as humans re-colonized after the last glacial maximum 10-12 thousand years ago. This lineage is also the haplogroup containing the Atlantic modal haplotype.

I = "blue" The I, I1, and I1a lineages are nearly completely restricted to northwestern Europe. These would most likely have been common within Viking populations. One lineage of this group extends down into central Europe.

E3b = "gray" This haplogroup is believed to have evolved in the Middle East. It expanded into the Mediterranean during the Pleistocene Neolithic expansion. It is currently distributed around the Mediterranean, southern Europe, and in north and east Africa.

J = "orange" This haplogroup is found at highest frequencies in Middle Eastern and north African populations where it most likely evolved. This marker has been carried by Middle Eastern traders into Europe, central Asia, India, and Pakistan. The Cohen modal lineage is found in this group.

N = "light blue" This haplogroup is distributed throughout Northern Eurasia. It is the most common Y-chromosome type in Uralic speakers (Finns and Hungarians). This lineage most likely





originated in northern China or Mongolia and then spread into Siberia where it became a very common line in western Siberia.

## 25 Marker Tests

| FTDNA                                                                                                      | DYS# | 393 | 390 | 19 | 391 | 385a | 385b | 426 | 388 | 439 | 389i | 392 | 389ii | 458 | 459a | 459b | 455 | 454 | 447 | 448 |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-----|-----|----|-----|------|------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-------|-----|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Kit #                                                                                                      |      |     |     |    |     |      |      |     |     |     |      |     |       |     |      |      |     |     |     |     |
| 3893                                                                                                       |      | 13  | 24  | 14 | 11  | 11   | 15   | 12  | 12  | 13  | 13   | 13  | 29    | 16  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 25  | 1   |
| 3894                                                                                                       |      | 13  | 23  | 14 | 10  | 11   | 14   | 12  | 12  | 13  | 13   | 13  | 29    | 17  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 25  | 1   |
| 3926                                                                                                       |      | 13  | 24  | 14 | 11  | 12   | 14   | 12  | 12  | 11  | 13   | 13  | 29    | 15  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 25  | 1   |
| 15954                                                                                                      |      | 13  | 24  | 14 | 10  | 12   | 15   | 12  | 12  | 12  | 13   | 13  | 28    | 17  | 8    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 25  | 1   |
| 17656                                                                                                      |      | 13  | 23  | 14 | 11  | 11   | 14   | 12  | 12  | 12  | 14   | 13  | 30    | 17  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 24  | 1   |
| 21541                                                                                                      |      | 13  | 23  | 14 | 11  | 11   | 14   | 12  | 12  | 12  | 14   | 13  | 30    | 17  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 26  | 1   |
| *22980                                                                                                     |      | 13  | 24  | 14 | 11  | 11   | 16   | 12  | 12  | 12  | 13   | 13  | 29    | 17  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 25  | 1   |
| 31201                                                                                                      |      | 13  | 23  | 14 | 11  | 11   | 14   | 12  | 12  | 12  | 13   | 13  | 30    | 18  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 25  | 1   |
| *37369                                                                                                     |      | 13  | 23  | 14 | 11  | 11   | 14   | 12  | 12  | 12  | 13   | 13  | 29    | 17  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 25  | 1   |
| *43460                                                                                                     |      | 13  | 25  | 14 | 11  | 12   | 13   | 12  | 12  | 13  | 13   | 13  | 29    | 16  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 25  | 1   |
| Matches to common ancestor Edward Larrance (c. 1695-1786) of Northumberland & Fauquier Counties, Virginia: |      |     |     |    |     |      |      |     |     |     |      |     |       |     |      |      |     |     |     |     |
| 5201                                                                                                       |      | 13  | 23  | 14 | 11  | 11   | 15   | 12  | 12  | 12  | 13   | 13  | 29    | 16  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 25  | 1   |
| 15228                                                                                                      |      | 13  | 23  | 14 | 11  | 11   | 15   | 12  | 12  | 12  | 13   | 13  | 29    | 16  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 25  | 1   |
| 24256                                                                                                      |      | 13  | 23  | 14 | 11  | 11   | 15   | 12  | 12  | 12  | 13   | 13  | 29    | 16  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 25  | 1   |
| 30365                                                                                                      |      | 13  | 23  | 14 | 11  | 11   | 15   | 12  | 12  | 12  | 13   | 13  | 29    | 16  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 25  | 1   |
| 46253                                                                                                      |      | 13  | 23  | 14 | 11  | 11   | 15   | 12  | 12  | 12  | 13   | 13  | 29    | 16  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 25  | 1   |
| Matches to common ancestor Robert Lawrence (1611-after 1682) of England and Virginia:                      |      |     |     |    |     |      |      |     |     |     |      |     |       |     |      |      |     |     |     |     |
| 4819                                                                                                       |      | 13  | 24  | 14 | 11  | 11   | 14   | 12  | 12  | 12  | 13   | 13  | 29    | 17  | 9    | 9    | 11  | 11  | 25  | 1   |
| 19950                                                                                                      |      | 13  | 24  | 14 | 11  | 11   | 14   | 12  | 12  | 12  | 13   | 13  | 29    | 17  | 9    | 9    | 11  | 11  | 25  | 1   |
| Matches to common ancestor Henry Lawrence (ca. 1725-1767) of Virginia:                                     |      |     |     |    |     |      |      |     |     |     |      |     |       |     |      |      |     |     |     |     |
| 4264                                                                                                       |      | 13  | 24  | 14 | 11  | 11   | 14   | 12  | 12  | 12  | 13   | 13  | 29    | 18  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 25  | 1   |
| 26884                                                                                                      |      | 13  | 24  | 14 | 11  | 11   | 14   | 12  | 12  | 12  | 13   | 13  | 29    | 18  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 25  | 1   |
| Matches to common ancestor John Lawrence (1609-1667) of Wissett, England and Watertown, Massachusetts:     |      |     |     |    |     |      |      |     |     |     |      |     |       |     |      |      |     |     |     |     |
| *16365                                                                                                     |      | 13  | 25  | 14 | 11  | 11   | 14   | 12  | 12  | 13  | 13   | 13  | 29    | 18  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 25  | 1   |
| *16635                                                                                                     |      | 13  | 25  | 14 | 11  | 11   | 14   | 12  | 12  | 13  | 13   | 13  | 29    | 18  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 25  | 1   |
| *19388                                                                                                     |      | 13  | 25  | 14 | 11  | 11   | 14   | 12  | 12  | 13  | 13   | 13  | 29    | 18  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 25  | 1   |
| *30153                                                                                                     |      | 13  | 25  | 14 | 11  | 11   | 14   | 12  | 12  | 13  | 13   | 13  | 29    | 18  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 25  | 1   |
| *34120                                                                                                     |      | 13  | 25  | 14 | 11  | 11   | 14   | 12  | 12  | 13  | 13   | 13  | 29    | 18  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 25  | 1   |
| *36630                                                                                                     |      | 13  | 25  | 14 | 11  | 11   | 14   | 12  | 12  | 13  | 13   | 13  | 29    | 17  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 25  | 1   |
| *46888                                                                                                     |      | 13  | 25  | 14 | 11  | 11   | 14   | 12  | 12  | 12  | 13   | 13  | 29    | 19  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 25  | 1   |
| Matches to common ancestor Hans Simon Lorentz (1663-c.1730) of Niederhausen, Pfalz, Germany:               |      |     |     |    |     |      |      |     |     |     |      |     |       |     |      |      |     |     |     |     |
| 4917                                                                                                       |      | 13  | 24  | 14 | 11  | 11   | 14   | 12  | 12  | 13  | 13   | 13  | 30    | 19  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 24  | 1   |
| 5206                                                                                                       |      | 13  | 24  | 14 | 11  | 12   | 14   | 12  | 12  | 13  | 13   | 13  | 30    | 19  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 24  | 1   |
| 5207                                                                                                       |      | 13  | 24  | 14 | 11  | 11   | 14   | 12  | 12  | 13  | 13   | 13  | 30    | 19  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 24  | 1   |

416888 cont. 447 437 448 449 464a 464b 464c 464d Migration Country of origin  
 25 14 19 30 15 15 17 17 IT-M







## Matches to common ancestor Johannes Lorentz (c.1728-1798) of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania:

|       |  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |   |    |    |    |   |
|-------|--|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|----|----|----|---|
| *3892 |  | 14 | 23 | 15 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 11 | 13 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 32 | 14 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 25 | 1 |
| *3910 |  | 14 | 23 | 15 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 11 | 13 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 33 | 14 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 11 | 25 | 1 |
|       |  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |   |    |    |    |   |
| 4510  |  | 13 | 22 | 15 | 10 | 14 | 14 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 28 |    |   |   |    |    |    |   |
| none  |  | 13 | 23 | 15 | 9  | 13 | 16 | 11 | 16 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 30 |    |   |   |    |    |    | 1 |
| 35001 |  | 14 | 23 | 14 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 15 | 14 | 31 | 18 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 12 | 25 | 1 |

## Match

|        |  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |
|--------|--|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|
| 16920  |  | 13 | 24 | 16 | 11 | 11 | 15 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 15 | 11 | 34 | 15 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 24 | 1 |
| N10584 |  | 13 | 24 | 16 | 11 | 11 | 15 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 13 | 11 | 32 | 15 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 24 | 1 |

|       |  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |
|-------|--|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|
| 41846 |  | 13 | 24 | 16 | 11 | 11 | 15 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 13 | 11 | 33 | 14 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 24 | 1 |
| 12290 |  | 13 | 25 | 13 | 10 | 17 | 18 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 11 | 32 |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |
| 46003 |  | 13 | 23 | 13 | 10 | 17 | 18 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 13 | 11 | 30 |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |
| 20518 |  | 12 | 23 | 15 | 9  | 13 | 16 | 11 | 16 | 10 | 13 | 11 | 29 |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |

**\* Additional 37 Marker Tests**

| FTDNA                                                               | DYS# | 460 | GATA | YCA | YCA | 456 | 607 | 576 | 570 | CDYa | CDYb | 442 | 438 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-----|-----|
| Kit #                                                               |      |     | H4   | 11a | 11b |     |     |     |     |      |      |     |     |
| 3927                                                                |      | 12  | 10   | 19  | 23  | 16  | 15  | 18  | 17  | 37   | 39   | 12  | 12  |
| 22980                                                               |      | 11  | 12   | 19  | 22  | 15  | 15  | 17  | 16  | 38   | 39   | 12  | 12  |
| 26884                                                               |      | 11  | 11   | 19  | 23  | 15  | 15  | 17  | 19  | 37   | 38   | 12  | 11  |
| 37369                                                               |      | 11  | 11   | 19  | 23  | 17  | 15  | 18  | 18  | 37   | 40   | 12  | 12  |
| 43460                                                               |      | 10  | 12   | 20  | 23  | 16  | 15  | 18  | 18  | 36   | 36   | 12  | 12  |
| Continuation of matches to common ancestor John Lawrence of Wisset: |      |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |      |     |     |
| 16365                                                               |      | 11  | 10   | 19  | 23  | 16  | 15  | 17  | 17  | 36   | 37   | 12  | 12  |
| 16635                                                               |      | 11  | 10   | 19  | 23  | 15  | 15  | 17  | 17  | 36   | 37   | 12  | 12  |
| 19388                                                               |      | 11  | 10   | 19  | 23  | 17  | 15  | 17  | 18  | 36   | 37   | 12  | 12  |
| 30153                                                               |      | 11  | 10   | 19  | 23  | 16  | 15  | 17  | 18  | 36   | 37   | 12  | 12  |
| 34120                                                               |      | 11  | 10   | 19  | 23  | 16  | 15  | 18  | 18  | 36   | 37   | 12  | 12  |
| 36630                                                               |      | 11  | 10   | 19  | 23  | 16  | 15  | 17  | 18  | 36   | 36   | 12  | 12  |
| 46888                                                               |      | 11  | 10   | 19  | 23  | 16  | 15  | 17  | 18  | 35   | 37   | 12  | 12  |
|                                                                     |      |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |      |     |     |
| 3892                                                                |      | 10  | 10   | 19  | 21  | 13  | 15  | 17  | 20  | 33   | 35   | 13  | 10  |
| 3910                                                                |      | 10  | 10   | 19  | 21  | 13  | 15  | 17  | 20  | 33   | 35   | 13  | 10  |
| 35001                                                               |      | 11  | 11   | 18  | 20  | 14  | 15  | 16  | 19  | 35   | 35   | 14  | 10  |





### Distance and Relatedness

By using genetic marker similarity between two individuals the distance and relatedness between them can be determined. An excellent explanation by FTDNA can be seen [here](#).

### Y-DNA Participants

| Kit # | Participant                  | Participant's Earliest Known Ancestor With Link to Ancestor's Family                        |
|-------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3892  | <b>James H. Lawrence</b>     | <b>Johannes Lorentz</b> (c.1728 - 1798) of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania                       |
| 3893  | <b>Howard Ray Lawrence</b>   | <b>Johann Nicolaus Lorentz</b> (1670 The Palatinate - 1715 Ballingrane, Ireland)            |
| 3894  | <b>William E. Lawrence</b>   | <b>James Lawrence</b> (1720 - 1802) of Virginia and Kentucky.                               |
| 3910  | 4th cousin of 3892           | <b>Johannes Lorentz</b> (c.1728 - 1798) of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania                       |
| 3926  | <b>Dennis A. Lawrence</b>    | <b>Thomas Lawrence</b> (1771 - 1842) of Fishkill, Dutchess County, New York.                |
| 4264  | <b>Daniel P. Lawrence</b>    | <b>George Lawrence</b> (1855 - 1943) of New York and New Jersey.                            |
| 4510  | Lawrence                     | <b>James Arthur Lawrence</b> (1865 - 1918) from Mississippi or Tennessee                    |
| 4819  | <b>Jesse M. Lawrence</b>     | <b>Robert Lawrence</b> (c.1617 - a1682) of Virginia, through his son <b>John Lawrence</b> . |
| 4917  | <b>Daniel J. Lawrence</b>    | <b>Hans Simon Lorentz</b> through his son Johann Nickel Lorentz.                            |
| 5201  | <b>William Fred Lawrence</b> | <b>Edward Larrance</b> of Northumberland and Fauquier County, Virginia                      |
| 5206  | German Lorentz cousins       | <b>Hans Simon Lorentz</b> through his son Johannes Lorentz.                                 |
| 5207  | German Lorentz cousins       | <b>Hans Simon Lorentz</b> above                                                             |
| 12290 | <b>Joseph G. Lorenz</b>      | <b>Heinrich Lorenz</b> of Germany and Iowa                                                  |
| 15228 | <b>Warren Lawrence</b>       | <b>John Lawrence</b> (1813 - 1853) of Tennessee and Missouri.                               |
| 15954 | Lawrence                     | <b>Henry Lawrence</b> (1819 Tennessee, ?) of Madison County, Illinois                       |
| 16365 | <b>Vernon E. Lawrence</b>    | <b>Nathan Lorance</b> (c.1690 - 1745) of Cumberland County, New Jersey                      |
| 16635 | <b>Elton C. Lawrence</b>     | <b>Nathan Lorance</b> (c.1690 - 1745) of Cumberland County, New Jersey                      |
| 16920 | <b>Gerard Lawrence</b>       | <b>Moritz Lorentz</b> (1702 - 1792) from Alsace to Adams County, Pennsylvania               |
| 17656 | <b>Jack Lawrence</b>         | <b>Thomas Lawrence</b> (c.1784 - 1860) of Alabama & Arkansas                                |
| 19388 | <b>Clay Lawrence</b>         | <b>Martin Lawrence</b> (1751 - 1823) descendant of <b>John Lawrence</b> of Wisset           |
| 19950 | <b>Paul E. Lawrence</b>      | <b>Robert Lawrence</b> (c.1617 - a1682) of Virginia, through his son <b>Robert Lawrence</b> |





|       |                                 |                                                                                             |
|-------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 20518 | Lowrance                        | <b>Johannes Lorentz</b> (1666 - 1744 New Jersey) of Bellheim, Pfalz, Bayern                 |
| 21541 | <b>Patwin Lawrence</b>          | Henry Lawrence (1844 - 191?) of South Carolina.                                             |
| 22980 | Lawrence                        | Francis L. Lawrence                                                                         |
| 24256 | Lawrence                        | <b>Edward Larrance</b> (ca. 1695 - 1786) Northumberland and Fauquier Counties, Virginia     |
| 26884 | <b>Robert Garrett Lawrence</b>  | <b>Henry Lawrence</b> (ca. 1725 - 1767) of Virginia                                         |
| 30153 | <b>Stanley Lawrence</b>         | <b>John Lawrence</b> (1741 - 1822) a descendant of <b>John Lawrence</b> of Wisset           |
| 30365 | <b>John L. Lawrence</b>         | <b>Edward Larrance</b> (ca. 1695 - 1786) Northumberland and Fauquier Counties, Virginia     |
| 31201 | Lawrence                        | Elder <b>John Lawrence</b> (1736 - 1801) Dutchess Co., New York to Montgomery Co., Virginia |
| 34120 | <b>Ralph Lawrence</b>           | Henry Brunson Lawrence (1833 - ?) of St Albans, Vermont                                     |
| 35001 | <b>David M. Lawrence</b>        | <b>Uriah Lawrence</b> (1720 - 1803) of Dutchess County, New York                            |
| 36630 | Lawrence                        | Samuel Lawrence (1715? - ?) of Cumberland County, Maine                                     |
| 37369 | Lawrence                        | Thomas Lafayette Lawrence (b. between 1824-1833) North Carolina                             |
| 41846 | <b>Henry Ronald Lawrence</b>    | <b>John Lorentz</b> (b. ca. 1805) Berks County, Pennsylvania                                |
| 43460 | <b>Richard Hodgkin Lawrence</b> | Richard Lawrence (b. ca. 1880, ?) Ireland                                                   |
| 46003 | Lawrence                        | Jose Laurengo (from Corvo, Azores)                                                          |
| 46253 | Lawrence                        | <b>Edward Larrance</b> of Northumberland and Fauquier County, Virginia                      |
| 46888 | Lawrence                        | <b>John Lawrence</b> (1786 - bef. 1860) of Vermont, New York, and Michigan                  |
| 47864 | Lawrence (test in progress)     | <b>Isaac Lawrence</b> (ca. 1685 - ?) descendant of <b>John Lawrence</b> of Wisset           |
| 49021 | Lawrence (test in progress)     | <b>Thomas Lawrence</b> (? - 26 Apr 1628) Croston, Lancashire, England                       |
| 49399 | Lawrence (test in progress)     | <b>Edward Larrance</b> of Northumberland and Fauquier County, Virginia                      |
| 49799 | Lawrence test in progress)      | <b>Edward Larrance</b> of Northumberland and Fauquier County, Virginia                      |
| 50199 | <b>Rob Lawrence</b>             | <b>John Lawrence</b> of co. Kent England & Ogle Co., Illinois                               |
| 50242 | Lawrence (test in progress)     |                                                                                             |
| 50355 | Lawrence (test in progress)     | <b>Edward Larrance</b> of Northumberland and Fauquier County, Virginia                      |
| 50453 | Lawrence (test in progress)     |                                                                                             |





|        |                              |                                                              |
|--------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| N10584 | <b>Dale L. Lawrence, Sr.</b> | <b>John Lawrence</b> (1830 - 1940) of Coshocton County, Ohio |
| none   | <b>Napoleon Lawrence</b>     | <b>Joseph Lawrence</b> (1819 - 1886) of Louisiana            |

### Conclusions

Our first 25 marker match was made between Fred and Warren Lawrence. Warren(15228) traces his ancestry back to John Lawrence, born 1814 in East Tennessee, died 1853 in Missouri, while Fred (5201) can trace his line back to Northumberland and Fauquier County, Virginia in early 1700's. John L. Lawrence (30365) whose ancestry can be traced back to Edward Larrance is the newest match with both Fred and Warren.

Our first transAtlantic connection was made between two Lorenz males in Niederhausen, Germany (5206/7) and Daniel Lawrence (4917). The match of 24 out of 25 markers with one and 23 markers out of 25 with the other confirms the relationship and the advantages of utilizing DNA testing with sound genealogical research.

Two more major breakthroughs has been made! Stanley Lawrence (30153) who can trace his ancestry back to John Lawrence of Wisset and Groton (1609-1667) matches 36/37 'points' with Vernon E. Lawrence (16365) and 35/37 'points' with Elton C. Lawrence (16635) who are descended from Nathan Lorange of New Jersey (c.1690-1745). Using the distance and relatedness by FTDNA explained above Vernon and Elton who match 36/37 'points' are tightly related as is Stanley and Vernon. Clay Lawrence (19388) who can also trace his ancestry back to John Lawrence of Wisset matches Stanley 34/37 'points' with the two different markers known to be more volatile. Clay also matches 33/37 'points' with Vernon and 32/37 'points' with Elton, differing also at the more volatile markers. Therefore Clay is probably related to the others through an earlier ancestor than the other three. Our newest 36/37 'points' match with Stanley on this major Lawrence line is Ralph Lawrence (34120) who has to date traced his line back to Henry Brunson Lawrence (b. 1833 St Albans, Vermont) son of William Lawrence. By testing several different lines descendant from John Lawrence of Wisset it has been possible to ascertain this distant relative's true Y-DNA as close as it is humanly possible to do so.

This has been followed with a perfect 25 marker match between Jesse Lawrence (4819) and Paul E. Lawrence (19950) who both have researched separate descent from Robert Lawrence (c.1617-1682), Isle of Wight Co., Virginia. Both are descended from different sons of Robert. This breakthrough can now be used as a baseline for any who believe they are descended from this major southern line.

Jim Lawrence (3892) found his fourth cousin, Participant (3910), through sound genealogical research backed up with Y-DNA testing where 24 out of 25 markers have matched. They have recently upgraded to 37 markers and now match 36 out of 37 markers!

Daniel (4264) and Robert (26884) Lawrence haplotypes matched Jesse Lawrence (4819) and Paul E. Lawrence (19950) using the first 12 alleles values, but are significantly different when comparing all 25 markers. This emphasizes the need of the 25 marker test before assuming a relationship. However, Daniel (4264) and Robert (26884) differ by two alleles at only one marker indicating that they are probably descendants from a common Lawrence ancestor.







So far the haplotypes of the other participants in this study show no common Lawrence ancestry (not to imply they do not have any other ancestors in common). This again was expected as no evidence has been established showing a common Lawrence line. As more participants come onboard we expect this to change.

Sign up to get your kit today! Email Jim Lawrence or [Dennis Lawrence](#) and join us.





Subj: **Family Tree DNA Kit Received**  
Date: 11/21/2005 2:50:36 PM Pacific Standard Time  
From: [info@familytreedna.com](mailto:info@familytreedna.com)  
To: [Stoneyjax75@aol.com](mailto:Stoneyjax75@aol.com)

Dear Family Tree DNA Customer:

Please read this message carefully.

Your DNA sample kit, number 46888 was received today at Family Tree DNA.

From now on you can follow the progress of your test by logging in at our home page with your kit #46888 and password E9645. We recommend recording your kit number and password in a safe place, or keeping this email.

The next step is the processing of your sample at our lab. When the lab has completed the processing, you will be notified immediately by email.

Our tests meet the highest standard for precision and reliability which requires individual verification by very skilled professionals. Therefore, typical times between the time when the kit goes to the lab for processing

and the availability of results is:

|                               |           |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| 12 Marker Y-DNA               | - 4 weeks |
| 25 Marker Y-DNA               | - 6 weeks |
| 37 Marker Y-DNA               | - 6 weeks |
| 12 to 25 Marker Y-DNA Upgrade | - 4 Weeks |
| 12 to 37 Marker Y-DNA Upgrade | - 4 Weeks |
| 25 to 37 Marker Y-DNA Upgrade | - 3 Weeks |
| mtDNA Tests                   | - 5 Weeks |

(kits go to the lab in batches every 2 weeks)

These times are for tests that have a successful outcome from the first





run at the lab. Approximately 85% of the first runs are successful. The tests are rerun on the other 15% until a good result is obtained. Unfortunately, each rerun adds two weeks to the process. We understand that the delay is frustrating to participants. When a delay occurs, your sample is being rerun as many times as it takes to achieve a successful result.

Finally, we would like to recommend that you join the International Society of Genetic Genealogy at [www.isogg.org](http://www.isogg.org). Membership is free and it is a good resource.

Thank you for choosing Family Tree DNA,

Bennett Greenspan

President

<http://www.FamilyTreeDNA.com>

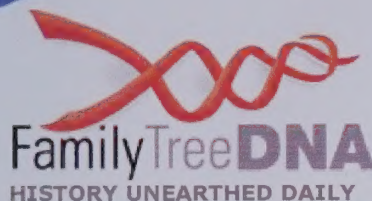
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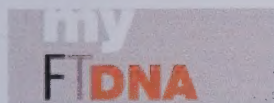




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## Haplogroup

The predicted results below compare your Family Tree DNA Y-DNA STR test v world-wide database of [Dr. Hammer](#) and customers who have had their SNP The comparative [Haplogroups](#) shown below were confirmed by SNP (Single Polymorphism) tests at Dr. Hammer's lab, which uses the [YCC nomenclature](#). Haplogroups represent fractures in the tree and are tied to deep ancestry (th 10's of 1000's of years) and are shown in the human [Phylogenetic tree](#). Ple countries in this database are listed by the place one came from or currently value therefore is that it tells researches about migratory patterns, and gives about the age of the 'group' of people -- after all, everyone on the tree that i Haplogroup A and B have lived outside of Africa for at least 60,000 years - ar how you got where you live now.

[Click here to order your wall chart of the haplotree for only \\$20](#)

"In studying the subject of DNA and human migration I had the opportunity t video and read the book: *The Journey of Man* by Spencer Wells. The [video](#) w and the [book](#) was even better. In a word: Bravo! If you are interested in see reading *The Journey of Man* follow the above links for your convenience, or v ["Books" page](#)".

*Bennett Greenspan President & Founder, Family Tree DNA.*

**Haplogroup Test:** your matches suggest that you belong to Haplogroup [R1](#) you qualify to order our deep clade test which focuses on all mutations shown screen after you click on the "Continue for more information" button. [Order](#) SNP test for Deep Sub-clades.

[Continue for more information](#)

12 Marker Y-DNA Matches

Exact Matches





| Haplogroup          | Country        | Comment |
|---------------------|----------------|---------|
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | England        | -       |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | France         | -       |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Germany        | -       |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Iceland        | -       |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Ireland        | -       |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Spain          | -       |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Unknown Origin | -       |

### One Step Mutations

| Haplogroup          | Country          | Comment                         |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Austria          | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | British Isles    | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | England          | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | England          | Anglo-Celt                      |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Finland          | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | France           | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Germany          | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Great Britain    | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Hungary          | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Iceland          | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Ireland          | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Italy            | Emilia                          |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Northern Ireland | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Norway           | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Polynesia        | European admixture              |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Polynesia        | Polynesian (European admixture) |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Portugal         | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Russia           | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Scotland         | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Shetland         | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Spain            | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Spain            | Andalusia                       |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Spain            | Basque                          |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Switzerland      | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | United Kingdom   | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | United States    | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Unknown Origin   | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Wales            | -                               |

### Two Step Mutations

| Haplogroup          | Country         | Comment |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------|
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Austria         | -       |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Austria-Hungary | -       |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Canada          | -       |





|                     |                  |                                 |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Chile            | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | China            | Uygur (Central Asian origin)    |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Denmark          | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | England          | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | England          | Anglo-Celt                      |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | England          | Isle of Man                     |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | France           | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Germany          | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Great Britain    | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Iceland          | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | India            | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Ireland          | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Italy            | Apulia                          |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Italy            | Veneto                          |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Netherlands      | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Northern Ireland | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Norway           | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Poland           | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Polynesia        | European admixture              |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Polynesia        | Polynesian (European admixture) |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Portugal         | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Romania          | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Russia           | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Russia           | Ashkenazi                       |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Russia           | Native Siberian                 |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Scotland         | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Shetland         | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Spain            | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Spain            | Basque                          |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Spain            | Catalunya                       |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Spain            | Galicia                         |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Sweden           | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Switzerland      | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Syria            | Arab                            |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Ukraine          | Ashkenazi                       |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | United Kingdom   | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | United States    | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Unknown Origin   | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Unknown Origin   | Ashkenazi                       |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Wales            | -                               |

### 3 Step Mutations

| Haplogroup          | Country | Comment   |
|---------------------|---------|-----------|
| <a href="#">R1</a>  | Germany | Ashkenazi |
| <a href="#">R1a</a> | Germany | -         |





|                     |                |                                        |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------------------------------|
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Austria        | -                                      |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Belarus        | Ashkenazi                              |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | British Isles  | -                                      |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | British Isles  | Cornwall                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Canada         | -                                      |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Canary Islands | -                                      |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | China          | Chinese Muslim (Central Asian Descent) |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Denmark        | -                                      |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Denmark        | German                                 |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | England        | -                                      |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | England        | Anglo-Celt                             |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | England        | Isle of Man                            |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Finland        | -                                      |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | France         | -                                      |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Germany        | -                                      |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Germany        | Eifel District                         |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Great Britain  | -                                      |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Greece         | -                                      |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Greenland      | Inuit (European admixture)             |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Guatemala      | -                                      |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Hungary        | -                                      |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Iceland        | -                                      |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Indonesia      | Indonesian (European admixture)        |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Ireland        | -                                      |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Italy          | -                                      |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Italy          | Apulia                                 |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Italy          | Sardinia                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Italy          | Sicily                                 |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Italy          | Tuscany                                |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Lithuania      | Ashkenazi                              |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Micronesia     | Micronesian (European admixture)       |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Netherlands    | -                                      |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Netherlands    | Ashkenazi-Levite                       |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Norway         | -                                      |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Philippines    | Philippinos (European admixture)       |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Poland         | -                                      |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Polynesia      | European admixture                     |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Polynesia      | Polynesian (European admixture)        |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Portugal       | -                                      |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Prussia        | -                                      |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Romania        | -                                      |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Russia         | -                                      |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Russia         | Ashkenazi                              |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Russia         | Native Siberian                        |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Scotland       | -                                      |





|                      |                |              |
|----------------------|----------------|--------------|
| <a href="#">R1b</a>  | Shetland       | -            |
| <a href="#">R1b</a>  | Slovakia       | -            |
| <a href="#">R1b</a>  | Spain          | -            |
| <a href="#">R1b</a>  | Spain          | Andalusia    |
| <a href="#">R1b</a>  | Spain          | Basque       |
| <a href="#">R1b</a>  | Sweden         | -            |
| <a href="#">R1b</a>  | Switzerland    | -            |
| <a href="#">R1b</a>  | United Kingdom | -            |
| <a href="#">R1b</a>  | United States  | -            |
| <a href="#">R1b</a>  | Unknown Origin | -            |
| <a href="#">R1b</a>  | Uzbekistan     | -            |
| <a href="#">R1b</a>  | Wales          | -            |
| <a href="#">R1b1</a> | Greece         | Peloponissos |

#### 4 Step Mutations

| Haplogroup          | Country        | Comment                         |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|
| <a href="#">R1</a>  | England        | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1</a>  | France         | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1</a>  | Germany        | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1a</a> | Finland        | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1a</a> | Germany        | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1a</a> | Iceland        | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1a</a> | Romania        | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1a</a> | Sweden         | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1a</a> | United Kingdom | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Africa         | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Austria        | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Belarus        | Ashkenazi                       |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Bohemia        | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | British Isles  | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Denmark        | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | England        | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | England        | Anglo-Celt                      |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | England        | Cornwall                        |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | England        | Isle of Man                     |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | France         | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Germany        | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Germany        | Alsace                          |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Great Britain  | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Greece         | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Greece         | Macedonia                       |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Greenland      | Inuit (European admixture)      |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Hungary        | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Iceland        | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Indonesia      | Indonesian (European admixture) |





|                     |                  |                                 |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Ireland          | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Italy            | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Italy            | Lombardy                        |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Japan            | Japanese (European admixture)   |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Lithuania        | Ashkenazi                       |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Mexico           | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Mongolia         | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Netherlands      | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Northern Ireland | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Norway           | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Poland           | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Polynesia        | Polynesian (European admixture) |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Portugal         | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Romania          | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Russia           | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Russia           | Ashkenazi                       |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Russia           | Native Siberian                 |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Scotland         | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Sephardi         | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Shetland         | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Spain            | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Spain            | Andalusia                       |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Sweden           | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Switzerland      | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Syria            | Arab                            |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Ukraine          | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | United Kingdom   | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | United States    | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Unknown Origin   | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Uzbekistan       | -                               |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Wales            | -                               |

### Haplogroup Descriptions

**R1** The undifferentiated R1 lineage is quite rare. It is found only at very low frequencies in Europe, Central Asia, and South Asia. This lineage possibly originated in Europe and then migrated east into Asia.

**R1a** The R1a lineage is believed to have originated in the Eurasian Steppe between the Black & Caspian Seas. This lineage is thought to descend from a population of the Kurgan culture, known for the domestication of the horse (circa 3000 B.C.E.) people were also believed to be the first speakers of the Indo-European languages. This lineage is found in central & western Asia, India, and in Slavic populations.

**R1b** Haplogroup R1b is the most common haplogroup in European populations. It is believed to have expanded throughout Europe as humans re-colonized after the last glacial period.





glacial maximum 10-12 thousand years ago. This lineage is also the haplogroup containing the Atlantic modal haplotype.

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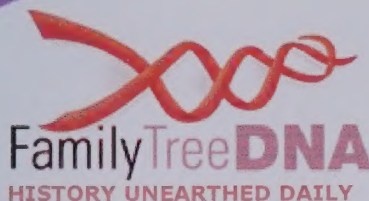
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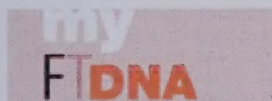




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[Y-DNA DYS Values](#)

## FTDNA Haplogroup

Haplogroup

Tests

-

-

Your Haplogroup has not been determined by a specific test. Use the Haplogroup on the left to find out about it, and if we were able to predict it.

## FTDNA DYS markers

We provide the actual scientific Allele values and DYS #'s for your results until markers were discovered at the University of Arizona and do not have a publication schedule. When that situation occurs we provide your results in "scores" to allow you to use the marker without compromising the discoverer until publication dates are established.

We are pleased to report your results below:

### Understanding your results.

| Locus | DYS # | Alleles |
|-------|-------|---------|
| 1     | 393   | 13      |
| 2     | 390   | 25      |
| 3     | 19*   | 14      |
| 4     | 391   | 11      |
| 5     | 385a  | 11      |
| 6     | 385b  | 14      |
| 7     | 426   | 12      |
| 8     | 388   | 12      |
| 9     | 439   | 12      |
| 10    | 389-1 | 13      |
| 11    | 392   | 13      |





|    |          |    |
|----|----------|----|
| 12 | 389-2    | 29 |
| 13 | 458      | 19 |
| 14 | 459a     | 9  |
| 15 | 459b     | 10 |
| 16 | 455      | 11 |
| 17 | 454      | 11 |
| 18 | 447      | 25 |
| 19 | 437      | 14 |
| 20 | 448      | 19 |
| 21 | 449      | 30 |
| 22 | 464a**   | 15 |
| 23 | 464b**   | 15 |
| 24 | 464c**   | 17 |
| 25 | 464d**   | 17 |
| 26 | 460      | 11 |
| 27 | GATA H4  | 10 |
| 28 | YCA II a | 19 |
| 29 | YCA II b | 23 |
| 30 | 456      | 16 |
| 31 | 607      | 15 |
| 32 | 576      | 17 |
| 33 | 570      | 18 |
| 34 | CDY a    | 35 |
| 35 | CDY b    | 37 |
| 36 | 442      | 12 |
| 37 | 438      | 12 |

\*Also known as DYS 394

\*\*On 5/19/2003, these values were adjusted down by 1 point because of a c nomenclature.

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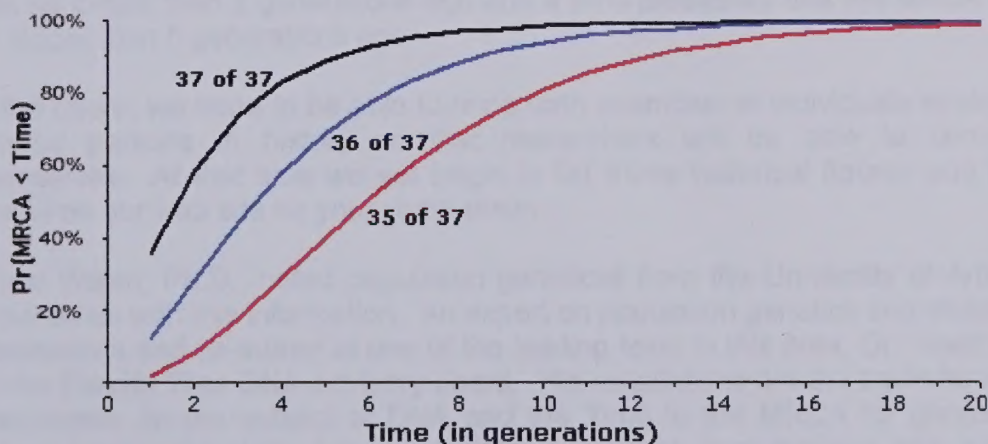
## Understanding your 37 markers

MyFTDNA Password: \_\_\_\_\_

Enclosed you will find a Certificate showing that you have had your Y chromosome DNA analyzed by Family Tree DNA. The results represent your actual allele values for 37 locations on the Y chromosome, and are listed on your Certificate. All 37 values are listed on your personal page at the web site. You may directly compare with other lab results, by uploading your results from your personal page to the public Y-DNA database at <http://www.ysearch.org/>.

These results can be compared to individuals to see how closely or distantly you may have shared that common ancestor. The rate of mutational change varies for each one of the markers. For illustration purposes, we are showing below a graph that takes into account those mutation rates. However, by referring to your personal page at Family Tree DNA you will be able to compare yourself to others that are a match or close match to you, using the FTDNATiP, which is our patent pending time predictor to the most common recent ancestor. To access your personal page, please log in from the MyFTDNA box at the right side of our home page [www.familytreedna.com](http://www.familytreedna.com) with your kit number and the password that we gave you at the top of this page.

Specifically for genealogists, if you match another person exactly you have a 99.9% likelihood of sharing a common ancestor with that person. This individual is described scientifically as the Most Recent Common Ancestor (MRCA). Population geneticists then apply a term known as the Most Likely Estimate (MLE) of when your T (time to the) MRCA would have lived, however, that is an estimate and in each individual case the actual generation could be nearer or further from the person tested. For the purposes of scientific discussion, our population geneticist feels that 20 years best expresses a typical generation prior to the Dark Ages and 25 to 27 years per generation for the period thereafter.







Since we are all related to one another if we go back far enough in time, it is important to only consider very close matches when we are using DNA to resolve genealogical questions. We have supplied you with both a graph and a chart to help you better understand the information given.

**The Graph:** In each case a common ancestor is shared between two individuals. In the case of 37/37 (a perfect match) the common ancestor is considerably more recent. For that reason, many people who share a surname will share a perfect or near perfect match. Many surnames are much older than a few hundred years and two people may share a surname but only match 36/37 or even 35/37. In these cases, as the graph shows, the MLE of when their MRCA lived could be much further back in time. Translation: you are related but probably much more distantly. Please remember that due to the general scientific estimate of the change rate of the various locations of the Y chromosome this is not, yet, a precise science.

Because mutation rates may vary between ethnic groups we provide a conservative estimate. While this may not be as satisfying it tends to error on the side of producing false negatives rather than the opposite. The science of DNA and genealogy is quite new and has been adapted from Anthropology where the MRCA is allowed to be more 'flexible'.

You are probably focusing on 'when' the MRCA actually lived. We have provided a table on the next page to help you better understand this scientific issue. The table, along with additional information available at our web site tells you, with statistical likelihood, the generation when your MRCA would have lived. For example if two people matched exactly, there is a 50% probability that the MRCA was no longer than 2 generations ago and a 90% probability that the MRCA was no longer than 5 generations ago.

In the future, we hope to be able to bring forth examples of individuals related to famous persons in history so that researchers will be able to compare themselves. At that time we will begin to list those historical figures and their alleles on our web site for your comparison.

Bruce Walsh, Ph.D., noted population geneticist from the University of Arizona provides us with this information. An expert on population genetics and statistical applications and co-author of one of the leading texts in this area, Dr. Walsh sits on the **Family Tree DNA** advisory board. His calculations are the basis for most discussions on the subject of DNA and the Time to the MRCA for genealogy today. A more extensive list of calculations is linked from our web site, as are additional graphs for your benefit.





| Number of matching markers | 50% probability that the MRCA was no longer than this number of generations | 90% probability that the MRCA was no longer than this number of generations | 95% probability that the MRCA was no longer than this number of generations |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 37 of 37                   | 2                                                                           | 5                                                                           | 7                                                                           |
| 36 of 37                   | 4                                                                           | 8                                                                           | 10                                                                          |
| 35 of 37                   | 6                                                                           | 12                                                                          | 14                                                                          |

It would be most useful to start by defining some terms.

**Point Mutation** a change in a single base pair.

**STR** (Short Tandem Repeat) A region of repetitive DNA with short units of repetition (2 to 6 basis).

**TMRCA** this term used by population geneticists indicates the Time to the Most Recent Common Ancestor shared with another person.

**Locus** (plural-loci) a specific spot in the genome. A variable locus will have several possible alleles.

**Gene** the functional and physical unit of heredity passed from parent to offspring

**Y-DNA** non-recombining DNA determines whether a child will be a male or female. Y-DNA passes from father to son almost unaltered for long periods of time.

**Chromosomes** are bundles of tightly coiled DNA. Humans have 23 paired chromosomes (22 pairs of autosomes and a single pair of sex chromosomes). A single chromosome of each pair is passed from each parent to child

**Modal** comes from the statistical term Mode, which means the value at which an absolute or maximum occurs in the frequency distribution of the variant.

**Genotype** the actual alleles present in an individual.

**Haplotype** is a genotype of genetically linked loci that are inherited in a block as a single unit.

**Modal Haplotype** (MH) Definition: any person who exactly matches the alleles found to be most common (Modal) among the descendants of a person. A person who matches 20 alleles while being 1 allele off in only 1 locus will be considered to be in the haplogroup, rather than in the family haplotype.







## Understanding your 37 markers

On your certificate, we have listed 37 of the loci that are utilized by the University of Arizona to determine the degree of relatedness, in both genealogical and anthropological terms, of diverse populations. Michael Hammer, Ph.D., who sits on the **Family Tree DNA** Advisory Board, oversees this work as the director of the Genomic Analysis & Technology Core (GATC) facility. Dr. Hammer also has appointment to the Department of Anthropology and the Department of Ecology. He co-authored the first paper showing that present day 'Cohanim' are descended from a single male ancestor and is the discoverer of the 'YAP' marker on the Y-chromosome commonly used in population studies today.

**Resolution:** Your Family Tree DNA test examined 37 specific locations on your Y chromosome. More genetic markers allow us to determine your TMCRA with tighter accuracy and greater specificity as found in the Table on page 2. A greater number of Loci do not increase the chance that you are related to someone. Scientists will tell you that if we go back far enough we are all related however the greater number of markers dramatically reduces your projected TMRCA with another person...the essence of most genealogical pursuits.

Please note on your personal page our database of Recent Ethnic Origins. This is a collaborative project between **Family Tree DNA** and the **University of Arizona**. The REO database, accessible from our web sites main page requires a sample number (listed on your certificate), and a password that was emailed to you in the last few days—also at the top of page one. This code should not be shared with others. It will also allow you to order additional tests, or refinements, under your name and using your DNA, from our web site.

If you have misplaced your password you may email [info@familytreedna.com](mailto:info@familytreedna.com) to obtain it. Once you have your results you may also want to match your results to [Ysearch](http://www.ysearch.org) and to an European Forensic database located at <http://www.ystr.org>

For valuable education aids see: <http://www.familytreedna.com/dna101.html>

We have plans to continue to offer new innovative ways to trace your families' anthrogenealogy in the future so it would be prudent to return to the web site from time to time to see what new and innovative opportunities exist for you. While there remember to search for your surname in our Surnames Database Library to see how the Library continues to grow.

It has been a pleasure to serve you. If you have questions please visit our web site at: **FamilytreeDNA.com** and read our ever-expanding FAQ or inquire via email to [info@familytreedna.com](mailto:info@familytreedna.com).

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Phone: (713) 868-1438 | Fax: (832) 201-7147  
[info@FamilyTreeDNA.com](mailto:info@FamilyTreeDNA.com)





**Y-DNA Participants**

| <b>Kit #</b> | <b>Participant</b>           | <b>Participant's Earliest Known Ancestor With Link to Ancestor's Family</b>            |
|--------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3892         | <b>James H. Lawrence</b>     | <b>Johannes Lorentz</b> (c.1728-1798) of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania                    |
| 3893         | <b>Howard Ray Lawrence</b>   | <b>John Lorentz</b> (1670 The Palatinate - 1715 Ballingrane, Ireland)                  |
| 3894         | <b>William E. Lawrence</b>   | <b>James Lawrence</b> (1720-1802) of Virginia and Kentucky.                            |
| 3910         | 4th cousin of 3892           | <b>Johannes Lorentz</b> (c.1728-1798) of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania                    |
| 3926         | <b>Dennis A. Lawrence</b>    | <b>Thomas Lawrence</b> (1771-1842) Family of Fishkill, Dutchess County, New York.      |
| 4264         | <b>Daniel P. Lawrence</b>    | <b>George Lawrence</b> (1855-1943) of New York and New Jersey.                         |
| 4510         | Lawrence                     | James Arthur Lawrence (1865-1918) from Mississippi or Tennessee                        |
| 4819         | <b>Jesse M. Lawrence</b>     | <b>Robert Lawrence</b> (1617-1682) of Virginia. through his son <b>John Lawrence</b> . |
| 4917         | <b>Daniel J. Lawrence</b>    | <b>Hans Simon Lorentz</b> through his son Johann Nickel Lorentz.                       |
| 5201         | <b>William Fred Lawrence</b> | <b>Edward Larrance</b> of Northumberland and Fauquier County, Virginia.                |
| 5206         | German Lorentz cousins       | <b>Hans Simon Lorentz</b> through his son Johannes Lorentz.                            |
| 5207         | German Lorentz cousins       | <b>Hans Simon Lorentz</b> above                                                        |
| 12290        | <b>Joseph G. Lorenz</b>      | <b>Heinrich Lorenz</b> of Germany and Iowa                                             |
| 15228        | <b>Warren Lawrence</b>       | <b>John Lawrence</b> (1813-1853) of Tennessee and Missouri.                            |
| 15954        | Lawrence                     | <b>Henry Lawrence</b> (1819 Tennessee, ?) Family of Madison County, Illinois           |
| 16365        | <b>Vernon E. Lawrence</b>    | <b>Nathan Lorange</b> (c.1690-1745) Family of Cumberland County, New Jersey            |
| 16635        | <b>Elton C. Lawrence</b>     | <b>Nathan Lorange</b> (c.1690-1745) Family of Cumberland County, New Jersey            |
| 16920        | <b>Gerard Lawrence</b>       | <b>Moritz Lorentz</b> (1702-1792) from Alsace to Adams County, Pennsylvania            |
| 17656        | Lawrence                     | Thomas Lawrence (c.1780,?) of North Carolina                                           |
| 19388        | <b>Clay Lawrence</b>         | <b>Martin Lawrence</b> (1751-1823) descendant of <b>John Lawrence</b> of Wisset        |
| 19950        | <b>Paul E. Lawrence</b>      | <b>Robert Lawrence</b> (c.1617- after 1682) of England and Virginia                    |
| 20518        | Lowrance                     | <b>Johannes Lorentz</b> (1666-1744 New Jersey) of Bellheim, Pfalz, Bayeri              |
| 21541        | <b>Patwin Lawrence</b>       | Henry Lawrence (1844-191?) of South Carolina.                                          |
| 22980        | Lawrence                     | Francis L. Lawrence                                                                    |
|              |                              |                                                                                        |







| FTDNA | DYS# | 393 | 390 | 19 | 391 | 385a | 385b | 426 | 388 | 439 | 389i | 392 | 389ii | 458 | 459a | 459b | 455 | 454 | 447 | 43 |
|-------|------|-----|-----|----|-----|------|------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-------|-----|------|------|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Kit # |      |     |     |    |     |      |      |     |     |     |      |     |       |     |      |      |     |     |     |    |
| 3926  |      | 13  | 24  | 14 | 11  | 12   | 14   | 12  | 12  | 11  | 13   | 13  | 29    | 15  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 25  | 14 |
| 4264  |      | 13  | 24  | 14 | 11  | 11   | 14   | 12  | 12  | 12  | 13   | 13  | 29    | 18  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 25  | 15 |
| 4819  |      | 13  | 24  | 14 | 11  | 11   | 14   | 12  | 12  | 12  | 13   | 13  | 29    | 17  | 9    | 9    | 11  | 11  | 25  | 15 |
| 19950 |      | 13  | 24  | 14 | 11  | 11   | 14   | 12  | 12  | 12  | 13   | 13  | 29    | 17  | 9    | 9    | 11  | 11  | 25  | 15 |
| 3894  |      | 13  | 23  | 14 | 10  | 11   | 14   | 12  | 12  | 13  | 13   | 13  | 29    | 17  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 25  | 15 |
| 5201  |      | 13  | 23  | 14 | 11  | 11   | 15   | 12  | 12  | 12  | 13   | 13  | 29    | 16  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 25  | 14 |
| 15228 |      | 13  | 23  | 14 | 11  | 11   | 15   | 12  | 12  | 12  | 13   | 13  | 29    | 16  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 25  | 14 |
| 15954 |      | 13  | 24  | 14 | 10  | 12   | 15   | 12  | 12  | 12  | 13   | 13  | 28    | 17  | 8    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 25  | 15 |
| 16365 |      | 13  | 25  | 14 | 11  | 11   | 14   | 12  | 12  | 13  | 13   | 13  | 29    | 18  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 25  | 15 |
| 16635 |      | 13  | 25  | 14 | 11  | 11   | 14   | 12  | 12  | 13  | 13   | 13  | 29    | 18  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 25  | 15 |
| 19388 |      | 13  | 25  | 14 | 11  | 11   | 14   | 12  | 12  | 13  | 13   | 13  | 29    | 18  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 25  | 15 |
| 17656 |      | 13  | 23  | 14 | 11  | 11   | 14   | 12  | 12  | 12  | 14   | 13  | 30    |     |      |      |     |     |     |    |
| 21541 |      | 13  | 23  | 14 | 11  | 11   | 14   | 12  | 12  | 12  | 14   | 13  | 30    | 17  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 26  | 15 |
|       |      |     |     |    |     |      |      |     |     |     |      |     |       |     |      |      |     |     |     |    |
| 3893  |      | 13  | 24  | 14 | 11  | 11   | 15   | 12  | 12  | 13  | 13   | 13  | 29    | 16  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 25  | 15 |
| 4917  |      | 13  | 24  | 14 | 11  | 11   | 14   | 12  | 12  | 13  | 13   | 13  | 30    | 19  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 24  | 15 |
| 5206  |      | 13  | 24  | 14 | 11  | 12   | 14   | 12  | 12  | 13  | 13   | 13  | 30    | 19  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 24  | 15 |
| 5207  |      | 13  | 24  | 14 | 11  | 11   | 14   | 12  | 12  | 13  | 13   | 13  | 30    | 19  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 24  | 15 |
| 22980 |      | 13  | 24  | 14 | 11  | 11   | 16   | 12  | 12  | 12  | 13   | 13  | 29    | 17  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 25  | 15 |
| 16920 |      | 13  | 24  | 16 | 11  | 11   | 15   | 12  | 12  | 10  | 15   | 11  | 34    | 15  | 10   | 10   | 11  | 11  | 24  | 14 |
| 3892  |      | 14  | 23  | 15 | 10  | 13   | 15   | 11  | 13  | 11  | 14   | 12  | 32    | 14  | 8    | 9    | 11  | 11  | 25  | 14 |
| 3910  |      | 14  | 23  | 15 | 10  | 13   | 15   | 11  | 13  | 11  | 14   | 12  | 33    | 14  | 8    | 9    | 11  | 11  | 25  | 14 |
| 4510  |      | 13  | 22  | 15 | 10  | 14   | 14   | 11  | 14  | 12  | 12   | 11  | 28    |     |      |      |     |     |     |    |
| none  |      | 13  | 23  | 15 | 9   | 13   | 16   | 11  | 16  | 11  | 14   | 11  | 30    |     |      |      |     |     |     | 14 |
| 12290 |      | 13  | 25  | 13 | 10  | 17   | 18   | 11  | 12  | 12  | 13   | 11  | 32    |     |      |      |     |     |     |    |
| 20518 |      | 12  | 23  | 15 | 9   | 13   | 16   | 11  | 16  | 10  | 13   | 11  | 29    |     |      |      |     |     |     |    |





|       |                     |                                                                                                        |
|-------|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 23927 | Test in progress    | <b>Uriah Lawrence</b> of Dutchess County, New York son of William Lawrence of Providence, Rhode Island |
| 24256 | Test in progress    | Edward Lawrence (ca. 1695-1786) Northumberland and Fauquier Counties, Virginia                         |
| none  | Mr. <b>Lawrence</b> | <b>Joseph Lawrence</b> (1819-1886) of Louisiana.                                                       |

### Conclusions

Our first 25 marker match was made between Fred and Warren Lawrence. Warren(15228) traces his ancestry back to John Lawrence, born 1814 in East Tennessee, died 1853 in Missouri, while Fred (5201) can trace his line back to Northumberland and Fauquier County, Virginia in early 1700's.

Our first transAtlantic connection was made between two Lorenz males in Niederhausen, Germany (5206/7) and Daniel Lawrence (4917). The match of 24 out of 25 markers with one and 23 markers out of 25 with the other confirms the relationship and the advantages of utilizing DNA testing with sound genealogical research.

Two more major breakthroughs has been made! Clay Lawrence (19388) with a proven relationship to John Lawrence of Wisset and Groton (1609-1667) has matched 24 out of 25 markers with Vernon E. Lawrence (16365) and Elton C. Lawrence (16635) who are descended from Nathan Lorange of New Jersey (c.1690-1745). It should now be possible for these two to concentrate their research on this major New England Lawrence line.

This has been followed with a perfect 25 marker match between Jesse Lawrence (4819) and Paul E. Lawrence (19950) who both have researched separate descent from Robert Lawrence (c.1617-1672), Isle of Wight Co., Virginia. These two breakthroughs can now be used as a baseline for any who believe they are descended from one of these major lines.

Jim Lawrence (3892) found his fourth cousin, Participant (3910), through sound genealogical research backed up with Y-DNA testing where 24 out of 25 markers have matched. They have recently upgraded to 37 markers and now match 36 out of 37 markers!

Daniel (4264) and Jesse (4819) Lawrence haplotypes match using the first 12 alleles values, but are significantly different when comparing all 25 markers. This emphasizes the need of the 25 marker test before assuming a relationship. In this case research has also shown no known relationship.

So far the haplotypes of the other participants in this study show no common Lawrence ancestry (not to imply they do not have any other ancestors in common). This again was expected as no evidence has been established showing a common Lawrence line. As more participants come onboard we expect this to change.

Sign up to get your kit today! Email **Jim Lawrence** and join us.





Subj: **New DNA Test Results Posted**  
Date: 12/23/2005 1:14:43 PM Pacific Standard Time  
From: [info@familytreedna.com](mailto:info@familytreedna.com)  
To: [Stoneyjax75@aol.com](mailto:Stoneyjax75@aol.com)

**New Y-DNA26-37 results have been posted for your Family Tree DNA Kit.**

Follow the link below for more information at your Family Tree DNA personal page.

Please remember to add (or update) your results at [www.Ysearch.org](http://www.Ysearch.org), the FTDNA sponsored public database. Go to the Y-DNA Matches tab, on your personal page, linked below, and you will see an explanation and a link for the upload.

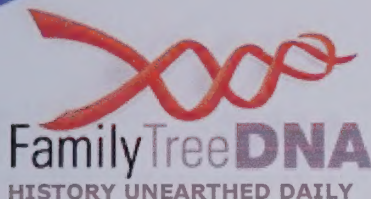
<http://www.familytreedna.com/ftLogin.asp?kit=46888&code=E9645>

**Family Tree DNA**

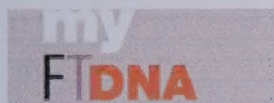




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John, welcome to your Family Tree DNA personal page.

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Set the options for your search results.

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Upload, view, or delete your GEDCOM pedigree chart. GEDCOM is a file format that allows genealogists to exchange information about their ancestors.

#### Genographic Project

Learn about the Genographic Project and how you can join it.

#### Y-DNA Matches

Find your Y-DNA matches in the Family Tree DNA customer database. People matched you exactly and we have therefore provided their email address, provided you returned your signed Release Form.

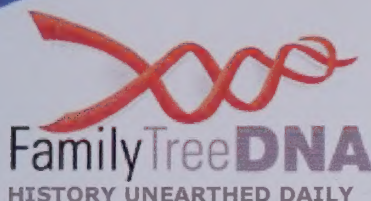
#### Recent Ethnic Origins

Search our database of RECENT ETHNIC ORIGINS which contains Y-DNA test results. We have entries from **146** countries in the REO database, which contains **50840** unique 12 marker haplotypes. This represents **14957** unique 12 marker haplotypes. The REO contains **250** marker samples of which **17693** are unique. The REO database is updated every 30 days, so come back often.

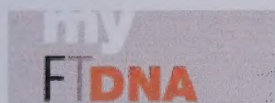




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## Setup Preferences

Please note how the e-mail notifications will be affected by the way you setu preferences:

(a) if you expand or restrict the way you want to see your matches and leav way, you will be notified about new matches accordingly, from that moment example, if you want to see all 12 marker matches, then from the day that y your preference this way, you'll start receiving notifications in case of NEW n While your personal page will show all the matches, old and new, you are no retroactively.

(b) if you just want to do a quick verification of all the matches without any you can do so without it affecting the e-mail notifications, as long as you go more restricted mode after you check your personal page for the results.

### Please choose your preference for matching purposes:

- ☒ I want to restrict the display of matches only to my Surname Proje
- ☐ I want my matches to be set against the entire database.

### When displaying matches only show (you can check more than one b

☒ 12-marker matches/close matches

Please note that depending on your 12-marker haplotype you may see a number of irrelevant matches under this option. For relevant matches ch 25 and 37-marker boxes.

☒ 25-marker matches/close matches

☒ 37-marker matches/close matches





### Haplogroup

Anthropologists break down the Y-chromosome into branches called Haplogroups. Our Haplogroup database compares your sample against our entire database, which currently contains **10858** samples from all around the world. See from which branch your Y-Chromosome descends.

### Y-DNA DYS Values

See your Y-DNA DYS #'s and Allele values, which will allow you to compare yours from our Y-DNA test to other people and other databases worldwide.

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World Headquarters

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**Displaying the Most Distant Known Ancestor:**

This information will be used at the public page for the project, in case the G administrator chooses to protect your name, and instead, include the details earliest known ancestor.

You can enter any information that you have, like for example:

John Doe, b.c. 1737, Harris Co., TX

Paternal Side:

Maternal Side:

**When displaying mtDNA results only show the group administrator:**

For group "Lawrence/Lorentz"

☒ HVR1 Results

☒ HVR2 Results

☐ CR Results

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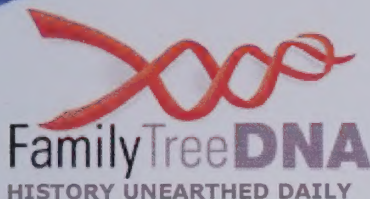
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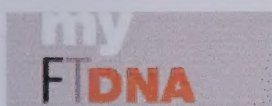




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## Genographic Project

The Genographic Project is a real time effort to map how humankind populated earth. It is a five-year research partnership between National Geographic and support from the Waitt Family Foundation, and public participation through Family Tree DNA. More about it can be found [here](#).

Being a current Family Tree DNA customer, you will be given the opportunity to join the Genographic Project without having to order a kit and perform a new test. You will be asked to agree to the Project's consent terms, and contribute with a nominal fee per test. Proceeds from this fee will be directed to the Legacy Project which supports local education and cultural preservation efforts to benefit the participating indigenous populations.

By following the next steps you will be able to upload your 12-marker results and your mtDNA to the Genographic Project and keep track of the progress of this fascinating project.

**Please read the following Consent Form. You will need to agree to it before your data to be transferred to the Genographic Project:**

Consent to Transfer Genetic Data to The Genographic Project

By clicking the "I agree" box below, you are giving your consent to authorize Family Tree DNA to transfer a copy of your genetic data to The Genographic Project.

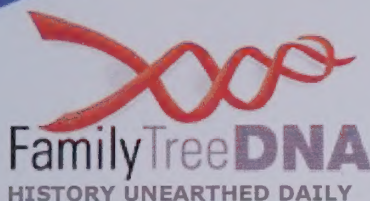
☐ I agree

[Continue](#)

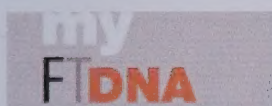




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## Match Y-DNA results to other Family Tree DNA custo

If you match someone who has signed a Release Form their name(s) and email addresses are shown below. Since this page refers to you, your name and email address show up here, just people you match. If the same email address appears multiple times then the people listed are members of a group study which has chosen to make the group administrator a single point of contact. Recent matches are at the top (\*\* indicates additions since your last login.) **Only people who sent us signed forms are eligible to be listed here.**

If the individuals with whom you have matches have tested for more markers, see next to their names, between parenthesis, the number of markers that they tested for.

[Understanding](#) matches with different surnames.

[Understanding](#) genetic distance.

[Understanding](#) the FTDNATIP™

GEDCOM Available

### Additional possibilities for searching matches:

While our database is not open to the wide public for privacy reasons, FamilyTreeDNA has created Ysearch.org as a free public service so that people who have tested with the different companies can compare their results. You will be able to determine a portion of your personal information you want to disclose. Please note that a unique ID will be created for you and you will be asked to choose a new password. This set of ID/Password is exclusive for Ysearch.org. You will also be given the option to upload your [GEDCOM](#) if you have one.

[Click here to upload to Ysearch.org](#)

No 12 Marker Y-DNA Matches Found

Genetic Distance - 1





## Name

Gordon C. Lawrence (Y37)

Ralph A. Lawrence (Y37)

Stanley Lawrence (Y37)

Paul E. Lawrence (Y25)

Clay Arnold Lawrence (Y37)

Elton Clayton Lawrence, Sr. (Y37)

Dr. Vernon E. Lawrence (Y37)

Jesse MacOn Lawrence (Y25)

Daniel Patrick Lawrence (Y25)

## E-mail

[rilake@aol.com](mailto:rilake@aol.com)[RLOFIDA@aol.com](mailto:RLOFIDA@aol.com)[SLwriter1@msn.com](mailto:SLwriter1@msn.com)[lawrpaul@citlink.net](mailto:lawrpaul@citlink.net)[cl68@summerwindstables.com](mailto:cl68@summerwindstables.com)[eltonlawrence@yahoo.com](mailto:eltonlawrence@yahoo.com)[vian05@earthlink.net](mailto:vian05@earthlink.net)[jmljr@flash.net](mailto:jmljr@flash.net)[danlaw53@comcast.net](mailto:danlaw53@comcast.net)

## No 25 Marker Y-DNA Matches Found

## 37 Marker Matches (1)

## Genetic Distance - 4

## Name

Stanley Lawrence

## E-mail

[SLwriter1@msn.com](mailto:SLwriter1@msn.com)[top](#)

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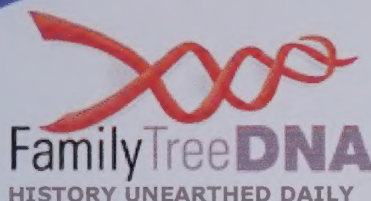
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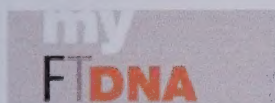




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## Recent Ethnic Origins

Welcome to the database of **RECENT ETHNIC ORIGINS (REO)**. The results show the ethnic origin of those you match or nearly match in the REO. The ethnic origin information is provided by each testee, and is only as accurate as the testee's knowledge. Testees are instructed to answer "Unknown Origin" when their origin is uncertain or not known.

Incorrect origins provided by testees may lead to search results that do not make sense. For example: Assume your ancestors are from England, but your search results show the ethnic origin of your matches as England, France, AND one match shows an origin of Native American. Does that mean that your ancestors' relatives may have lived in England and France? Yes. Does it mean that your ancestor was also a Native American? No. This means that a settler in America had a child with a Native American, and that child was brought up as a Native American, and that, over time, the family has "forgotten" the European ancestor, and believe their ancestry to be Native American.

Over the span of generations people tend to move, as do borders, so national ethnicity becomes subjective. For example, testees may enter Germany for origin, because the land of their ancestors is Germany today, but the land could have been held by Denmark for many centuries.

To see how your ethnic origin is recorded in our database, click on the link at Update Contact Information. You may also update your paternal and maternal origin on the Update Contact Information page.

Exact matches show people who are the closest to you genetically. The Ethnic Origin shows where they have reported to have lived. Since many persons migrate over the past few centuries, you will typically see matches in more than one country.

For information purposes, the Recent Ethnic Origin search also displays results for near matches. A near match is either one step or two steps from you. An exact match is 12/12 or 25/25. A one step match is 11/12 or 24/25 and the magnitude of the mismatch is 1. A two step match is 10/12 or 23/25 and the magnitude of the mismatch is 2, or it is 11/12 or 24/25 and the magnitude of the mismatch is 2. The matches show where those who are distantly related to you have migrated or





**12 Marker Y-DNA Matches****Exact Matches**

| Country (Number of Entries) | Comment | Yoi |
|-----------------------------|---------|-----|
| Belgium (76)                | -       | 1   |
| British Isles (311)         | -       | 2   |
| Canada (101)                | -       | 1   |
| Colombia (35)               | -       | 1   |
| England (6643)              | -       | 33  |
| France (707)                | -       | 4   |
| Germany (2530)              | -       | 15  |
| Great Britain (403)         | -       | 2   |
| Iceland (122)               | -       | 1   |
| Ireland (3108)              | -       | 55  |
| Italy (545)                 | -       | 2   |
| Mexico (274)                | -       | 1   |
| Netherlands (308)           | -       | 1   |
| Northern Ireland (135)      | -       | 2   |
| Scotland (2700)             | -       | 22  |
| Scotland (2700)             | Ulster  | 1   |
| Spain (599)                 | -       | 4   |
| Sweden (285)                | -       | 4   |
| United Kingdom (2066)       | -       | 9   |
| United States (745)         | -       | 2   |
| Unknown Origin              | -       | 11  |
| Wales (472)                 | -       | 3   |

**One Step Mutations**

| Country (Number of Entries) | Comment    | Yoi |
|-----------------------------|------------|-----|
| Australia (98)              | -          | 2   |
| Austria (110)               | -          | 4   |
| Belgium (76)                | -          | 5   |
| Bohemia (40)                | -          | 1   |
| British Isles (311)         | -          | 24  |
| Canada (101)                | -          | 3   |
| Croatia (34)                | -          | 1   |
| Cuba (24)                   | -          | 1   |
| Denmark (153)               | -          | 6   |
| England (6643)              | -          | 29  |
| England (6643)              | Anglo-Celt | 1   |
| Finland (140)               | -          | 1   |
| France (707)                | -          | 34  |
| Galicia (19)                | -          | 1   |
| Germany (2530)              | -          | 11  |
| Great Britain (403)         | -          | 28  |
| Holland (56)                | -          | 1   |





|                        |                                 |    |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|----|
| Honduras (5)           | -                               | 1  |
| Hungary (201)          | -                               | 1  |
| Iceland (122)          | -                               | 5  |
| Ireland (3108)         | -                               | 18 |
| Ireland (3108)         | Northern                        | 1  |
| Isle of Man (22)       | -                               | 1  |
| Italy (545)            | -                               | 4  |
| Italy (545)            | Emilia                          | 1  |
| Mexico (274)           | -                               | 7  |
| Native American (26)   | -                               | 1  |
| Netherlands (308)      | -                               | 19 |
| Northern Ireland (135) | -                               | 4  |
| Norway (204)           | -                               | 4  |
| Poland (605)           | -                               | 2  |
| Polynesia (97)         | European admixture              | 1  |
| Polynesia (97)         | Polynesian (European admixture) | 1  |
| Portugal (132)         | -                               | 5  |
| Prussia (83)           | -                               | 3  |
| Russia (1459)          | -                               | 2  |
| Scotland (2700)        | -                               | 17 |
| Shetland (133)         | -                               | 3  |
| Sicily (52)            | -                               | 1  |
| Singapore (2)          | -                               | 1  |
| Slovakia (128)         | -                               | 1  |
| South Africa (71)      | -                               | 1  |
| Spain (599)            | -                               | 28 |
| Spain (599)            | Andalusia                       | 1  |
| Spain (599)            | Basque                          | 1  |
| Spain (599)            | Sephardi                        | 1  |
| Sweden (285)           | -                               | 3  |
| Switzerland (319)      | -                               | 10 |
| Ukraine (313)          | -                               | 1  |
| United Kingdom (2066)  | -                               | 12 |
| United Kingdom (2066)  | Ashkenazi                       | 1  |
| United States (745)    | -                               | 22 |
| Unknown Origin         | -                               | 83 |
| Unknown Origin         | Ashkenazi                       | 1  |
| Wales (472)            | -                               | 43 |

### Two Step Mutations

| Country (Number of Entries) | Comment | Yor |
|-----------------------------|---------|-----|
| Africa (116)                | -       | 3   |
| Australia (98)              | -       | 3   |
| Austria (110)               | -       | 6   |
| Austria-Hungary (90)        | -       | 2   |





|                         |                              |    |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|----|
| Bahamas (7)             | -                            | 1  |
| Barbados (3)            | -                            | 1  |
| Belarus (142)           | -                            | 1  |
| Belgium (76)            | -                            | 3  |
| Bohemia (40)            | -                            | 3  |
| Brazil (16)             | -                            | 3  |
| British Isles (311)     | -                            | 50 |
| Canada (101)            | -                            | 9  |
| Chile (14)              | -                            | 3  |
| China (596)             | Uygur (Central Asian origin) | 1  |
| Colombia (35)           | -                            | 4  |
| Croatia (34)            | -                            | 1  |
| Cuba (24)               | -                            | 3  |
| Czech Republic (49)     | -                            | 3  |
| Czechoslovakia (67)     | -                            | 3  |
| Denmark (153)           | -                            | 9  |
| Dominican Republic (10) | -                            | 1  |
| England (6643)          | -                            | 84 |
| England (6643)          | Anglo-Celt                   | 1  |
| England (6643)          | Isle of Man                  | 4  |
| France (707)            | -                            | 10 |
| France (707)            | Alsace                       | 1  |
| Germany (2530)          | -                            | 21 |
| Germany (2530)          | Beindersheim, Pfaltz         | 1  |
| Great Britain (403)     | -                            | 55 |
| Greece (142)            | -                            | 4  |
| Holland (56)            | -                            | 5  |
| Hungary (201)           | -                            | 4  |
| Iceland (122)           | -                            | 8  |
| India (590)             | -                            | 2  |
| Ireland (3108)          | -                            | 55 |
| Ireland (3108)          | County Longford              | 1  |
| Ireland (3108)          | Donegal                      | 2  |
| Ireland (3108)          | Northern                     | 1  |
| Ireland (3108)          | Ulster                       | 1  |
| Isle of Man (22)        | -                            | 4  |
| Italy (545)             | -                            | 22 |
| Italy (545)             | Apulia                       | 1  |
| Italy (545)             | Veneto                       | 1  |
| Lithuania (226)         | -                            | 3  |
| Luxemburg (3)           | -                            | 1  |
| Mexico (274)            | -                            | 9  |
| Morocco (11)            | -                            | 1  |
| Native American (26)    | -                            | 2  |
| Netherlands (308)       | -                            | 35 |





|                        |                                 |    |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|----|
| New Zealand (14)       | -                               | 1  |
| Northern Ireland (135) | -                               | 17 |
| Norway (204)           | -                               | 13 |
| Panama (50)            | -                               | 1  |
| Peru (3)               | -                               | 1  |
| Poland (605)           | -                               | 8  |
| Poland (605)           | Ashkenazi                       | 1  |
| Polynesia (97)         | European admixture              | 3  |
| Polynesia (97)         | Polynesian (European admixture) | 2  |
| Portugal (132)         | -                               | 19 |
| Portugal (132)         | Azores                          | 1  |
| Prussia (83)           | -                               | 4  |
| Puerto Rico (57)       | -                               | 7  |
| Romania (153)          | -                               | 2  |
| Russia (1459)          | -                               | 8  |
| Russia (1459)          | Ashkenazi                       | 2  |
| Russia (1459)          | Native Siberian                 | 2  |
| Scotland (2700)        | -                               | 43 |
| Shetland (133)         | -                               | 17 |
| Sicily (52)            | -                               | 1  |
| Slovakia (128)         | -                               | 7  |
| South Africa (71)      | -                               | 2  |
| Spain (599)            | -                               | 80 |
| Spain (599)            | Basque                          | 1  |
| Spain (599)            | Catalunya                       | 1  |
| Spain (599)            | Galicia                         | 2  |
| Spain (599)            | Sephardi                        | 1  |
| Sweden (285)           | -                               | 25 |
| Sweden (285)           | Wermelia,                       | 1  |
| Switzerland (319)      | -                               | 35 |
| Syria (105)            | Arab                            | 1  |
| Ukraine (313)          | -                               | 2  |
| Ukraine (313)          | Ashkenazi                       | 2  |
| United Kingdom (2066)  | -                               | 25 |
| United States (745)    | -                               | 37 |
| Unknown Origin         | -                               | 23 |
| Unknown Origin         | Ashkenazi                       | 1  |
| Unknown Origin         | Perhaps Germany                 | 1  |
| Wales (472)            | -                               | 85 |

### 25 Marker Y-DNA Matches

#### Two Step Mutations

| Country (Number of Entries) | Comment | Yoi |
|-----------------------------|---------|-----|
| England (4329)              | -       | 1   |





|                 |   |   |
|-----------------|---|---|
| Ireland (1902)  | - | 2 |
| Scotland (1819) | - | 1 |
| Unknown Origin  | - | 3 |

**3 Step Mutations**

| Country (Number of Entries) | Comment | Yoi |
|-----------------------------|---------|-----|
| British Isles (209)         | -       | 1   |
| England (4329)              | -       | 15  |
| France (270)                | -       | 1   |
| France (270)                | Alsace  | 1   |
| Ireland (1902)              | -       | 2   |
| Scotland (1819)             | -       | 6   |
| United Kingdom (886)        | -       | 3   |
| Unknown Origin              | -       | 24  |

**37 Marker Y-DNA Matches****4 Step Mutations**

| Country (Number of Entries) | Comment | Yoi |
|-----------------------------|---------|-----|
| England (2123)              | -       | 1   |
| Unknown Origin              | -       | 1   |

[top](#)

**Family Tree DNA - Genealogy by Genetics, Ltd.**  
World Headquarters

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Phone: (713) 868-1438 | Fax: (832) 201-7147

[Contact Us](#)

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Subj: **Lawrence DNA Project**  
 Date: 11/9/2005 2:13:58 PM Pacific Standard Time  
 From: [lawren05@comcast.net](mailto:lawren05@comcast.net)  
 To: [stonejx75@aol.com](mailto:stonejx75@aol.com)  
 CC: [Jimkimsan@aol.com](mailto:Jimkimsan@aol.com)

Hi Robert,

Happy to hear you have found someone to be tested! With his results hopefully we can tie in John Lawrence with one of the N.E. families. I highly recommend that you go with at least the 25 marker test and better the 37 marker one to be more specific. No problem with sending the kit to him and having the billing sent to you. He will receive the kit and when the test is concluded he will receive the certificate, but we will receive the results of the test and they will be posted to the Lawrence DNA page as an anonymous Lawrence with the Lawrence/ Stanton genealogy and a link to you if you wish.

I will need his complete name and address for where the kit will be sent and your address and phone number for where bill will be sent. Are you still living in Henderson, NV? Please advise him when he receives the kit with plastic swabs to brush with some pressure to get a good sample. Also you might ask him to let you know when he mails the kit back before you submit the bill. Not sure when FTDNA will bill you - immediately or after they receive the kit. I suspect they will send bill at same time they send kit. If you have any other questions please don't hesitate to ask. You can email me directly at [lawrence@one-name.org](mailto:lawrence@one-name.org) with the above particulars and any other questions. The kit will be sent the day after I submit the addresses to FTDNA.

If you have his genealogy I would be interested in learning which son he is descended from and something on his line. Nice piece of detective work tracking him down!

Dennis

----- Original Message ----- >

=====  
 Date: Tuesday, November 8, 2005> Time: 1:54 PM EST>> Email address:  
 stonejx75@aol.com> Browser Info: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 6.0; AOL  
 9.0; Windows NT 5.1;SV1)> Subject: Lawrence ONS Submission Form>>> title:  
 Mr.>> givenname: Robert>> surname: Jackson>> reason: other>> other\_reason:  
 Contact me-I have a Lawrence part. for the study>> data: After about 7 months  
 of search, I have found a Lawrence descendant of John Lawrence and Susannah





Stanton willing to participate in this study. I will pay the expenses and complete his genealogy. How best can I do this? I would want the kit sent directly to him. Should I send the money to him when he returns the kit or pay you from my home in advance? I hope this EMail reaches because I can find no other Email address for you. Let me know how to proceed. The participant to be is John David Lawrence of Elkart, Indiana.>> participateDNA:

Yes>>=====





Subj: **Re: Lawrence ONS Submission Form**  
Date: 11/9/2005 2:23:11 PM Pacific Standard Time  
From: [lawren05@comcast.net](mailto:lawren05@comcast.net)  
To: [stoneyjax75@aol.com](mailto:stoneyjax75@aol.com)

Robert,

Almost forgot - please let me know what test you want done:

YDNA12 -\$99

YDNA25 -\$169

YDNA37 -\$219

You can upgrade later, but since you are not person being tested you may need to get his permission again to do so not sure. The 12 marker test is very inconclusive I match with 30+ others who aren't Lawrence's and we have had a few Lawrence's who matched on first 12 markers and differ greatly with 25 markers. I recommend going with at least the 25 markers.

Dennis

Dr. John David Lawrence  
25575 County Road 15 West  
Elkhart, Indiana 46516





Subj: **DNA Results**  
Date: 12/23/2005 4:34:29 PM Pacific Standard Time  
From: [lawren05@comcast.net](mailto:lawren05@comcast.net)  
To: [Stoneyjax75@aol.com](mailto:Stoneyjax75@aol.com)

Hello Robert,

The results for John David Lawrence has just come in and while there was no exact match he did match 33/37 with #30153 who we consider to be the standard haplotype for the John Lawrence of Wisset descendants group. Three of the four mismatches are at the more volatile ones. Below is what FTDNA has to say. I am adding these results under this group.

Merry Christmas,  
Dennis

#### 4 Probably Related

33/37 You share the same surname (or a variant) with another male and you mismatch by four 'points' —a 33/37 match. Because of the volatility within some of the markers this is about the same as being 11/12 and it's most likely that you matched 23/25 or 24/25 on previous Y-DNA tests. If you matched exactly on previous tests you probably have a mismatch at DYS 576, 570, CDYa or CDYb in our newest panel of markers. If several or many generations have passed it is likely that these two lines are related through other family members. That would require that each line had passed a mutation and one person would have experienced at least 2 mutations. The only way to confirm is to test additional family lines and find where the mutations took place. Only by testing additional family members can you find the person in between each of you...this 'in betweener' becomes essential for you to find, and without him the possibility of a match exists, but further evidence must be pursued. If you test additional individuals you will most likely find that their DNA falls in-between the persons who are 4 apart demonstrating relatedness within this family cluster or haplotype.

-----Original Message-----

**From:** [Stoneyjax75@aol.com](mailto:Stoneyjax75@aol.com)  
**Date:** 11/10/05 13:46:32  
**To:** [lawren05@comcast.net](mailto:lawren05@comcast.net)  
**Subject:** (no subject)

Hi there, Dennis or Jim,

I am going to opt for the 37 marker test. You should have the kit sent to:

**Mr. John David Lawrence**  
**28686 County Road 16 West**  
**Elkhart, Indiana 46516**

Friday, December 23, 2005 America Online: Stoneyjax75





Please send the billing to me:

Dr. Robert L. Jackson  
810 Purple Sage Terrace  
Henderson, Nevada 89015

If you run into any hitches, I can be reached by phone at 702-566-0166

or at my E-mail address: [Stoneyjax75@aol.com](mailto:Stoneyjax75@aol.com).

John, as it turns out, is my 4th cousin. John Lawrence(1786) and Susannah Stanton (1791) had 10 children. The last to be born was Luman Norton Lawrence, born in New York in 1826. Luman was a shoe cobbler by trade, and owned a 20 acre farm west of Hadley, Michigan. He deeded his farm to Douglas A.T. Lawrence. Luman and Anna Amanda Jane Allen, his wife, had 8 children who survived to adulthood. As you can see from the genealogy I will be sending via Email this week, John David Lawrence follows in direct line from Douglas A.T. Lawrence.

My Lawrences, a brother and sister of Luman's, Phoebe Sherman Lawrence, who married Asahel Hyde Jackson, had a son, John Alexander Jackson. Porter Jewett Lawrence married Martha Baldwin and had a daughter, Camilla Lawrence. The two first cousins married and down the pipe you find me.

One final item in this note, the genealogy I am sending starts with a generation back from John and Susannah Lawrence. This should not affect our plans in any way. John Lawrence Sr. (02 Mar 1746) and Mary Cleveland (17 Jan 1748) are the parents of John Jr.(1786) and thus are my fourth great grandparents. They had 10 children, 8 surviving to adulthood. Remember, I am sending John David Lawrences genealogy to you, not mine.

Thanks for all you are doing to help in locating those who have gone before.





### 1. \*John Lawrence and Mary Cleveland

b. 17 Jan 1748

## Canterbury, Connecticut

d. 27 Feb 1836

## Bennington, VT.

## Bennington, VT

m. 09 Feb 1769

## Walpole, Massachusetts

b. 07 Jan 1786

b. 23 Apr 1791

## Bennington, VT.

## Pownal, VT.

d. 02 Aug 1855

d. 23 May 1866

## Rochester, Michigan

## Oxford, Michigan

m. 04 Feb 1807 Pownal, VT.

## b. 28 Nov 1826

**b. 21 Sep 1827**

**Spafford, N.Y.**

**Clarkson, N. Y.**

d. 14 Sep 1889

d. 23 Jul 1899

## Clifford, Michigan

## Clifford, MI.

m. 03 Oct 1850 Oxford, Oakland, Michigan

**b. 07 Feb 1860**

**b. 01 Nov 1864**

## Oakland Cty, MI

## Hadley, MI.

d. 21 Apr 1940

d. 16 Jan 1928

## Oakland Cty, MI

Elba, Lapeer,

## Michigan

m. 11 Oct 1882 Goodrich, Genesee, MI.

**b. 15 Jan 1885**

**b. 21 Dec 1884**

## Hadley, Lapeer, Michigan

## Richfield Ctr, MI

d. 07 Aug 1963

**d. 27 Mar 1976**

## Saginaw, Saginaw, Michigan

## Davison, MI.

## b. 09 Jun 1913

**b. 25 Apr 1912**

## Birch Run, MI





d. 04 Jun 1990  
Flint, Michigan

7. **John David Lawrence I.** and Lois DeShano  
b. 11 May 1939                      b. 14 Jun 1940  
m. 14 Jul 1962 Flint, Michigan

8. John David Lawrence II  
b. 16 Jun 1964

Hey John, thanks! Please look this genealogy over for any errors that might be present that you might know about. There are several things missing which I don't have but, after adding some documentation, this will go with your application. Haven't heard back from Jim yet and we may have to bypass him if I don't hear in the next day or two. I can send the application document to you with a personal check which you can then send in. I'll let you know as soon as I hear from Jim.

I don't believe we need to go to the eighth generation so your son can profit from knowing his beginnings!

I think I told you the other line I am trying to find with very few clues, is the line from what is purported to be the brother of John, generation 1, above. The brother's name is Josiah Lawrence and I have been in contact with relatives, but so far, no male Lawrence in direct line.

Bob.





## Lawrence line genealogy for John David Lawrence

### 1. \*John Lawrence and Mary Cleveland

|                        |                         |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| b. 02 Mar 1746         | b. 17 Jan 1748          |
|                        | Canterbury, Connecticut |
| d. 27 Oct 1825         | d. 27 Feb 1836          |
| Bennington, VT.        | Bennington, VT          |
| m. 09 Feb 1769         |                         |
| Walpole, Massachusetts |                         |

### 2. John Lawrence, Jr. and Susannah Stanton

|                     |                  |
|---------------------|------------------|
| b. 07 Jan 1786      | b. 23 Apr 1791   |
| Bennington, VT.     | Pownal, VT.      |
| d. 02 Aug 1855      | d. 23 May 1866   |
| Rochester, Michigan | Oxford, Michigan |
| m. 04 Feb 1807      | Pownal, VT.      |

### 3. Luman Norton Lawrence and Anna Amanda Allen

|                    |                           |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| b. 28 Nov 1826     | b. 21 Sep 1827            |
| Spafford, N.Y.     | Clarkson, N. Y.           |
| d. 14 Sep 1889     | d. 23 Jul 1899            |
| Clifford, Michigan | Clifford, MI.             |
| m. 03 Oct 1850     | Oxford, Oakland, Michigan |

### 4. Douglas (A.T.) Lawrence and Lizzie Liscom

|                 |                           |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| b. 07 Feb 1860  | b. 01 Nov 1864            |
| Oakland Cty, MI | Hadley, MI.               |
| d. 21 Apr 1940  | d. 16 Jan 1928            |
| Oakland Cty, MI | Elba, Lapeer,<br>Michigan |
| m. 11 Oct 1882  | Goodrich, Genesee, MI.    |

### 5. Vern G. Lawrence and Mary Stockman

|                            |                   |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| b. 15 Jan 1885             | b. 21 Dec 1884    |
| Hadley, Lapeer, Michigan   | Richfield Ctr, MI |
| d. 07 Aug 1963             | d. 27 Mar 1976    |
| Saginaw, Saginaw, Michigan | Davison, MI.      |

### 6. Francis W. Lawrence and Jane Oberlin

|                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| b. 09 Jun 1913 | b. 25 Apr 1912 |
| Birch Run, MI  |                |





d. 04 Jun 1990  
Flint, Michigan

7. **John David Lawrence I.** and Lois DeShano  
b. 11 May 1939                      b. 14 Jun 1940  
m. 14 Jul 1962 Flint, Michigan

8. John David Lawrence II  
b. 16 Jun 1964

**Notes:**

**John Lawrence (1748) and Mary Cleveland (1748)**

- John's birthplace was probably Canterbury, Connecticut. Some believe that he lived his early years there and met Mary Cleveland in Walpole, Massachusetts, the site of their marriage.
- John was twenty-two years old when he and his bride moved to Bennington, Vermont.
- John and purchased property in Bennington from Brotherton Daggett. The recorded deed in the Bennington town records shows:

"Know all Men by these Presents, that I Brotherton Daggett of Bennington in the Colony of New Hampshire alias New York Yeoman for and in consideration of Sixty Pounds-dollars at six shillings & dollars- to me in hand paid before the delivery hereof by John Lawrence of the Town aforesaid the Receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge have given granted, bargained and sold and by these Presents do give grant bargain sell alien and convey and confirm unto him the said John Lawrence to his Heirs and Assigns, all my Right Title Interest and Estate Property and Demand of in and unto all that Parcel of Land in Said Bennington (viz) The South West Quarter of the Right of Land N. degree Six supposed to be Ninety acres be the same more or less—To have and to hold the aforesaid granted premises with all the Privileges thereto belonging to him the said John Lawrence to his heirs and Assigns to his and Their proper use Benefit and Behoof forever, so that neither I my heirs nor assigns nor any Person or Persons claiming from by or under me or them shall ever have and Right Claim Interest or Demand Therein By Notice of any Acts or Acts all ready done had or suffered whatsoever—in witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal – Seventh Day of May in the Eleventh Year of his Majestie Reign Anno Domini 1770———

Singed, sealed and delivered in the presence of:  
Samuel Safford and Samuel Montagne

(Seal)

**Nothing has been found to reflect John's religious activities. His wife, Mary, was a Baptist but after John's death, she moved in with her son Samuel. Samuel was a deacon in the Congregational church and Mary began attending those services. It is said that she ardently believed the only baptism possible was immersion, not the sprinkling of drops of water!**





**In that sense she remained Baptist.**

**John saw militia service during the Revolutionary War. John joined Colonel Stark's army that was ordered at Bennington and participated in what became known at the "Battle of Bennington" in 1777. He was also called to serve with the militia from Bennington and vicinity under Colonel Nathaniel Brush in two Companies, one led by Captain Samuel Robinson and the other in Colonel Herrick's Regiment. The record shows that he answered the alarm issued by Colonel Ebenezer Walbridge and Captain Joseph Safford's Company on August 2, 1781 and again on August 8, 1781.**

**All of John and Mary's children were born in Bennington. John's death occurred on October 27, 1825. His Last Will and Testament is recorded in the Bennington Town Record Book, Book 12 pp 371-372. John's burial place is in the Bennington Center Cemetery. His headstone reads as follows:**

**To the MEMORY of**

**Mr. John Lawrence**

**Born in Connecticut March 2, 1746**

**When he was 22 years of age he moved to  
Bennington, VT. Where he died October 27<sup>th</sup>  
1825 in the 80<sup>th</sup> year of his age.**

**His toils are all ended.**

**His body at rest.**

**His soul to its maker.**

**Who will deal with it just.**

**I have copies of many of the printed records cited here including John's Last Will. Family Records and diaries provide some information. Other sources include:**

**Abby M. Hemenway, *Vermont Historical Gazeteer*, Volume I, 1868.**

**Goodrich, *Vermont Rolls of the Soldiers in the Revolution, 1775-1783*, Published in 1904, page 221**

**Bennington Town Records**

**DAR Records**

**United States Census Records**





**And the tremendous collection of Lawrence Materials of Mrs. Ruth Hindmarsh Hoeper, whose work over the past 40 years has brought to life the important documents. Her tireless efforts, while living in Arlington, Virginia, of data gathering from many sources including the National Archives, is, in a word, amazing!**

My name is Clay Arnold Lawrence. I'm 70 years old and live in Chesterland Ohio, about 30 miles east of Cleveland. My wife and I own a horse farm. We have between 30 and 40 horses, depending on the time of year. My line goes from me back through NY to Massachusetts.

As with most of us Lawrence's that trace our roots back through Massachusetts, some of my Lawrence's were in the Revolutionary War and some in the Civil War.

Clay Lawrence





Subj: **DNA test**  
Date: 1/20/2006 7:14:03 PM Pacific Standard Time  
From:  
To:

Hello and welcome,

I see you had your DNA tested and you are one of the descendants of John Lawrence.

My name is Clay Arnold Lawrence. I'm 70 years old and live in Chesterland Ohio, about 30 miles east of Cleveland. My wife and I own a horse farm. We have between 30 and 40 horses, depending on the time of year. My line goes from me back through NY to Massachusetts.

As with most of us Lawrence's that trace our roots back through Massachusetts, some of my Lawrence's were in the Revolutionary War and some in the Civil War.

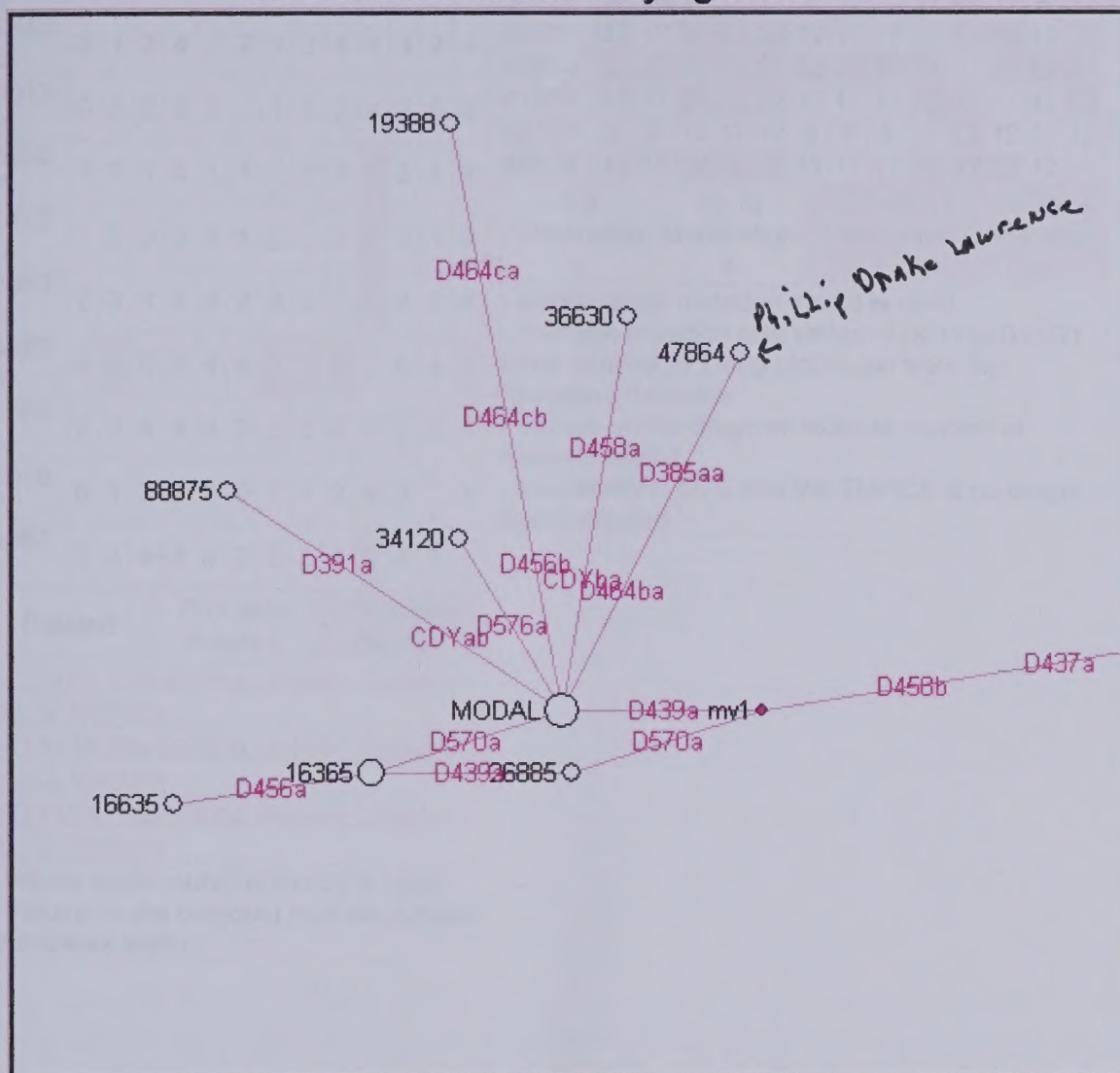
Clay Lawrence

[clay@adelphia.net](mailto:clay@adelphia.net)





## Wissett Descendants Phylogenetic Tree



| Genetic Distance |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |  |
|------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| ID               | m | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 8 |  |
|                  | o | 6 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 8 |  |
|                  | d | 3 | 6 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 8 |  |
|                  | a | 6 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 0 | 7 |  |
|                  | l | 5 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 5 |  |
| modal            | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 2 |  |
| 1636             | 7 |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |  |
| 5                | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 3 |  |
| 1663             |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |  |
| 5                | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 4 |  |

| Time to Most Recent Common Ancestor (Generations) |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |
|---------------------------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|
| ID                                                | m  | 1  | 1  | 1  | 2  | 3  | 3  | 3  | 3  | 4  | 4  | 5  | 8  |  |
|                                                   | o  | 6  | 6  | 9  | 6  | 0  | 3  | 4  | 6  | 6  | 7  | 2  | 8  |  |
|                                                   | d  | 3  | 6  | 3  | 8  | 1  | 6  | 1  | 6  | 8  | 8  | 1  | 8  |  |
|                                                   | a  | 6  | 3  | 8  | 8  | 5  | 2  | 2  | 3  | 8  | 6  | 0  | 7  |  |
|                                                   | l  | 5  | 5  | 8  | 5  | 3  | 7  | 0  | 0  | 8  | 4  | 7  | 5  |  |
| modal                                             | 37 | 8  | 12 | 12 | 12 | 3  | 8  | 8  | 12 | 22 | 12 | 3  | 12 |  |
| 16365                                             | 8  | 37 | 8  | 17 | 8  | 8  | 3  | 12 | 17 | 27 | 17 | 8  | 17 |  |
| 16635                                             | 12 | 8  | 37 | 17 | 12 | 12 | 8  | 17 | 22 | 32 | 22 | 12 | 22 |  |
| 19388                                             | 12 | 17 | 17 | 37 | 22 | 12 | 17 | 17 | 22 | 32 | 22 | 12 | 22 |  |
| 26885                                             | 12 | 8  | 12 | 22 | 37 | 12 | 8  | 17 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 12 | 22 |  |
| 30153                                             | 3  | 8  | 12 | 12 | 12 | 37 | 8  | 8  | 12 | 22 | 12 | 3  | 12 |  |





|       |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19388 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| 26885 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| 30153 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| 33627 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| 34120 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 3 |   |
| 36630 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 4 |
| 46888 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 5 |
| 47864 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| 52107 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| 88875 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 3 |

| Related                                                                                                                                                        | Probably Related | Possibly Related |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| <a href="#">FTDNA's Interpreting Genetic Distance for 12 Markers</a>                                                                                           |                  |                  |
| <a href="#">FTDNA's Interpreting Genetic Distance for 25 Markers</a>                                                                                           |                  |                  |
| <a href="#">FTDNA's Interpreting Genetic Distance for 37 Markers</a>                                                                                           |                  |                  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Infinite allele mutation model is used</li> <li>- Values on the diagonal indicate number of markers tested</li> </ul> |                  |                  |

|       |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|-------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 33627 | 8  | 3  | 8  | 17 | 8  | 8  | 37 | 12 | 17 | 27 | 17 | 8  | 17 |
| 34120 | 8  | 12 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 8  | 12 | 37 | 17 | 27 | 17 | 8  | 17 |
| 36630 | 12 | 17 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 12 | 17 | 17 | 37 | 27 | 22 | 12 | 22 |
| 46888 | 22 | 27 | 32 | 32 | 22 | 22 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 37 | 32 | 22 | 27 |
| 47864 | 12 | 17 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 12 | 17 | 17 | 22 | 32 | 37 | 12 | 22 |
| 52107 | 3  | 8  | 12 | 12 | 12 | 3  | 8  | 8  | 12 | 22 | 12 | 37 | 12 |
| 88875 | 12 | 17 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 12 | 17 | 17 | 22 | 27 | 22 | 12 | 37 |

| 0-9<br>Generations                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 10-19<br>Generations | 20-29<br>Generations | 30-39<br>Generations |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Infinite allele mutation model is used</li> <li>- Average mutation rate varies: 0.0031 to 0.0031 rates derived by Doug McDonald from the Sorenson database</li> <li>- Values on the diagonal indicate number of markers tested</li> <li>- Probability is 50% that the TMRCA is no longer than indicated</li> </ul> |                      |                      |                      |





Report on Phillip DRAKE LAWRENCE  
KIT No. 47864

## Lawrence/Lorentz Y-Chromosome DNA Project

### Purpose

Molecular genealogy (also called genetic genealogy) is currently best applied to testing a hypothesis that two or more individuals share a common ancestor and of estimating how far back in time that ancestor lived. Supplemented by traditional genealogical records, this information can be used to define and identify branches of the LAWRENCE family that have spread apart and lost contact and thereby support or disprove the identity of a suspected ancestor. This is especially useful when there is family tradition and circumstantial evidence to support a connection but no documentation can be found. In a broader scope, a growing number of surname studies such as this are being conducted to ascertain whether families with the same surname are of common or independent origin. Combining the results of these studies with traditional genealogical information, we can hope to hone in on geographical areas from which our families may have arisen--thereby giving us new areas in which to explore traditional resources. Also each individuals results can be plugged into the **European YSTR** database and the **U.S. YSTR** database and searched to see if they have any matches. Those matches will, however, only tell you the location of the individual(s) you match.

### The Tests

The project coordinators are James H. Lawrence and **Dennis Lawrence**.

For this project we are using a firm called **Family Tree DNA** which specializes in DNA testing for genealogical purposes. The kits are ordered through either Jim or Dennis and paid for by each participant when the sample is sent for analysis. Each participant is sent a pair of plastic swabs and asked to collect a cell sample from inside their mouth. The samples are sent to an address in Houston, Texas, where they forwarded it to the lab at the University of Arizona. At the laboratory the DNA is isolated for each subject and is tested for 12, 25 or 37 genetic markers on the Y-chromosome. The actual testing procedure is complicated; but for each sample short lengths of genetic code that show repeating patterns are identified, and the number of the 'repeats' found for each marker. The results obtained from each sample are given as a list of 12 or 25 numbers; such as 13,23,14,10,11,14,12,12,13,13,13,29. The set of numbers from a person is known as their haplotype. These haplotypes can then be compared; and only close relatives can be expected to have exactly matching haplotype. If Family Tree DNA finds any exact matches they will notify those who have signed a release to do so. The haplotypes will also be posted to this site for all to compare with the Lawrence line tested.





## **Mutations**

The particular markers selected by Family Tree DNA for their Y-chromosome testing have been chosen as they change (mutate) slowly over many generations. These variations occur because of mutations in the genetic material between a father and son, and are essentially 'random'. It is considered that a change from one number to another, such as a change from '24 to 23', might occur within a period of, say, 500 years - which roughly is 20 generations. This means that distant relatives can be expected to have similar 'haplotypes' to each other. Please note that it is difficult to say when people are definitely related to each other, either closely or more distantly; and all that can be said is that a relationship is possible.

## **Haplogroups**

The 'haplotype' from a subject can also be compared to samples taken from people in other areas of the world. There are clear differences between Western European patterns, Asian, Native North and South American, and African. These regional patterns are called haplogroups.

## **The Results**

The following table contains the results received to date. The table will be revised as new test results are returned and more Lawrence males join the project. The numbers for each subject are their Alleles values. The colors denote the **haplogroup** of each participant and the description of each haplogroup is provided by Family Tree DNA below:

R1a = "purple" This lineage is believed to have originated in the Eurasian Steppes north of the Black and Caspian Seas. The lineage is believed to have originated in a population of the Kurgan culture, known for the domestication of the horse (approximately 3000 B.C.E.). These people were also believed to be the first speakers of the Indo-European language group. This lineage is currently found in central and western Asia, India, and in Slavic populations of Eastern Europe

R1b = "yellow" This is the most common haplogroup in European populations. It is believed to have expanded throughout Europe as humans re-colonized after the last glacial maximum 10-12 thousand years ago. This lineage is also the haplogroup containing the Atlantic modal haplotype.

I = "blue" The I, I1, and I1a lineages are nearly completely restricted to northwestern Europe. These would most likely have been common within Viking populations. One lineage of this group extends down into central Europe.

E3b = "gray" This haplogroup is believed to have evolved in the Middle East. It expanded into the Mediterranean during the Pleistocene Neolithic expansion. It is currently distributed around the Mediterranean, southern Europe, and in north and east Africa.

J = "orange" This haplogroup is found at highest frequencies in Middle Eastern and north African populations where it most likely evolved. This marker has been carried by Middle Eastern traders into Europe, central Asia, India, and Pakistan. The Cohen modal lineage is found in this group.

N = "light blue" This haplogroup is distributed throughout Northern Eurasia. It is the most common Y-chromosome type in Uralic speakers (Finns and Hungarians). This lineage most likely







## 25 Marker Tests

| FTDNA                                                                                                     | DYS# | 393 | 390 | 19 | 391 | 385a | 385b | 426 | 388 | 439 | 389i | 392 | 389ii | 458 | 459a | 459b | 455 | 454 | 447 | 448 |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-----|-----|----|-----|------|------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-------|-----|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Kit #                                                                                                     |      |     |     |    |     |      |      |     |     |     |      |     |       |     |      |      |     |     |     |     |
| 3893                                                                                                      |      | 13  | 24  | 14 | 11  | 11   | 15   | 12  | 12  | 13  | 13   | 13  | 29    | 16  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 25  | 1   |
| 3894                                                                                                      |      | 13  | 23  | 14 | 10  | 11   | 14   | 12  | 12  | 13  | 13   | 13  | 29    | 17  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 25  | 1   |
| 3926                                                                                                      |      | 13  | 24  | 14 | 11  | 12   | 14   | 12  | 12  | 11  | 13   | 13  | 29    | 15  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 25  | 1   |
| 15954                                                                                                     |      | 13  | 24  | 14 | 10  | 12   | 15   | 12  | 12  | 12  | 13   | 13  | 28    | 17  | 8    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 25  | 1   |
| 17656                                                                                                     |      | 13  | 23  | 14 | 11  | 11   | 14   | 12  | 12  | 12  | 14   | 13  | 30    | 17  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 24  | 1   |
| 21541                                                                                                     |      | 13  | 23  | 14 | 11  | 11   | 14   | 12  | 12  | 12  | 14   | 13  | 30    | 17  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 26  | 1   |
| *22980                                                                                                    |      | 13  | 24  | 14 | 11  | 11   | 16   | 12  | 12  | 12  | 13   | 13  | 29    | 17  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 25  | 1   |
| 31201                                                                                                     |      | 13  | 23  | 14 | 11  | 11   | 14   | 12  | 12  | 12  | 13   | 13  | 30    | 18  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 25  | 1   |
| *37369                                                                                                    |      | 13  | 23  | 14 | 11  | 11   | 14   | 12  | 12  | 12  | 13   | 13  | 29    | 17  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 25  | 1   |
| *43460                                                                                                    |      | 13  | 25  | 14 | 11  | 12   | 13   | 12  | 12  | 13  | 13   | 13  | 29    | 16  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 25  | 1   |
| Matches to common ancestor Edward Larrance (c. 1695-1786) of Northumberland & Fauquier Counties, Virginia |      |     |     |    |     |      |      |     |     |     |      |     |       |     |      |      |     |     |     |     |
| 5201                                                                                                      |      | 13  | 23  | 14 | 11  | 11   | 15   | 12  | 12  | 12  | 13   | 13  | 29    | 16  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 25  | 1   |
| 15228                                                                                                     |      | 13  | 23  | 14 | 11  | 11   | 15   | 12  | 12  | 12  | 13   | 13  | 29    | 16  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 25  | 1   |
| 24256                                                                                                     |      | 13  | 23  | 14 | 11  | 11   | 15   | 12  | 12  | 12  | 13   | 13  | 29    | 16  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 25  | 1   |
| 30365                                                                                                     |      | 13  | 23  | 14 | 11  | 11   | 15   | 12  | 12  | 12  | 13   | 13  | 29    | 16  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 25  | 1   |
| 46253                                                                                                     |      | 13  | 23  | 14 | 11  | 11   | 15   | 12  | 12  | 12  | 13   | 13  | 29    | 16  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 25  | 1   |
| Matches to common ancestor Robert Lawrence (1611-after 1682) of England and Virginia:                     |      |     |     |    |     |      |      |     |     |     |      |     |       |     |      |      |     |     |     |     |
| 4819                                                                                                      |      | 13  | 24  | 14 | 11  | 11   | 14   | 12  | 12  | 12  | 13   | 13  | 29    | 17  | 9    | 9    | 11  | 11  | 25  | 1   |
| 19950                                                                                                     |      | 13  | 24  | 14 | 11  | 11   | 14   | 12  | 12  | 12  | 13   | 13  | 29    | 17  | 9    | 9    | 11  | 11  | 25  | 1   |
| Matches to common ancestor Henry Lawrence (ca. 1725-1767) of Virginia:                                    |      |     |     |    |     |      |      |     |     |     |      |     |       |     |      |      |     |     |     |     |
| 4264                                                                                                      |      | 13  | 24  | 14 | 11  | 11   | 14   | 12  | 12  | 12  | 13   | 13  | 29    | 18  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 25  | 1   |
| 26884                                                                                                     |      | 13  | 24  | 14 | 11  | 11   | 14   | 12  | 12  | 12  | 13   | 13  | 29    | 18  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 25  | 1   |
| Matches to common ancestor John Lawrence (1609-1667) of Wissett, England and Watertown, Massachusetts     |      |     |     |    |     |      |      |     |     |     |      |     |       |     |      |      |     |     |     |     |
| *16365                                                                                                    |      | 13  | 25  | 14 | 11  | 11   | 14   | 12  | 12  | 13  | 13   | 13  | 29    | 18  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 25  | 1   |
| *16635                                                                                                    |      | 13  | 25  | 14 | 11  | 11   | 14   | 12  | 12  | 13  | 13   | 13  | 29    | 18  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 25  | 1   |
| *19388                                                                                                    |      | 13  | 25  | 14 | 11  | 11   | 14   | 12  | 12  | 13  | 13   | 13  | 29    | 18  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 25  | 1   |
| *30153                                                                                                    |      | 13  | 25  | 14 | 11  | 11   | 14   | 12  | 12  | 13  | 13   | 13  | 29    | 18  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 25  | 1   |
| *34120                                                                                                    |      | 13  | 25  | 14 | 11  | 11   | 14   | 12  | 12  | 13  | 13   | 13  | 29    | 18  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 25  | 1   |
| *36630                                                                                                    |      | 13  | 25  | 14 | 11  | 11   | 14   | 12  | 12  | 13  | 13   | 13  | 29    | 17  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 25  | 1   |
| *46888                                                                                                    |      | 13  | 25  | 14 | 11  | 11   | 14   | 12  | 12  | 12  | 13   | 13  | 29    | 19  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 25  | 14  |
| *47864                                                                                                    |      | 13  | 25  | 14 | 11  | 10   | 14   | 12  | 12  | 13  | 13   | 13  | 29    | 18  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 25  | 1   |
| Matches to common ancestor Hans Simon Lorentz (1663-c.1730) of Niederhausen, Pfalz, Germany:              |      |     |     |    |     |      |      |     |     |     |      |     |       |     |      |      |     |     |     |     |
| 4917                                                                                                      |      | 13  | 24  | 14 | 11  | 11   | 14   | 12  | 12  | 13  | 13   | 13  | 30    | 19  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 24  | 1   |
| 5206                                                                                                      |      | 13  | 24  | 14 | 11  | 12   | 14   | 12  | 12  | 13  | 13   | 13  | 30    | 19  | 9    | 10   | 11  | 11  | 24  | 1   |

John  
Phil

1, 19, 30, 17, 11  
5, 19, 30, 15, 16, 17  
17, 17







|                                                                                          |  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|
| 5207                                                                                     |  | 13 | 24 | 14 | 11 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 30 | 19 | 9  | 10 | 11 | 11 | 24 | 1 |
| Matches to common ancestor Johannes Lorentz (c.1728-1798) of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: |  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |
| *3892                                                                                    |  | 14 | 23 | 15 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 11 | 13 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 32 | 14 | 8  | 9  | 11 | 11 | 25 | 1 |
| *3910                                                                                    |  | 14 | 23 | 15 | 10 | 13 | 15 | 11 | 13 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 33 | 14 | 8  | 9  | 11 | 11 | 25 | 1 |
|                                                                                          |  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |
| 4510                                                                                     |  | 13 | 22 | 15 | 10 | 14 | 14 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 28 |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |
| none                                                                                     |  | 13 | 23 | 15 | 9  | 13 | 16 | 11 | 16 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 30 |    |    |    |    |    |    | 1 |
| 35001                                                                                    |  | 14 | 23 | 14 | 11 | 12 | 14 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 15 | 14 | 31 | 18 | 9  | 9  | 11 | 12 | 25 | 1 |
| Match                                                                                    |  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |
| 16920                                                                                    |  | 13 | 24 | 16 | 11 | 11 | 15 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 15 | 11 | 34 | 15 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 24 | 1 |
| N10584                                                                                   |  | 13 | 24 | 16 | 11 | 11 | 15 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 13 | 11 | 32 | 15 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 24 | 1 |
|                                                                                          |  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |
| 41846                                                                                    |  | 13 | 24 | 16 | 11 | 11 | 15 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 13 | 11 | 33 | 14 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 24 | 1 |
| 12290                                                                                    |  | 13 | 25 | 13 | 10 | 17 | 18 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 11 | 32 |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |
| 46003                                                                                    |  | 13 | 23 | 13 | 10 | 17 | 18 | 11 | 12 | 10 | 13 | 11 | 30 |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |
| 20518                                                                                    |  | 12 | 23 | 15 | 9  | 13 | 16 | 11 | 16 | 10 | 13 | 11 | 29 |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |

### \* Additional 37 Marker Tests

| FTDNA                                                               | DYS# | 460 | GATA | YCA | YCA | 456 | 607 | 576 | 570 | CDYa | CDYb | 442 | 438 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-----|-----|
| Kit #                                                               |      |     | H4   | 11a | 11b |     |     |     |     |      |      |     |     |
| 3927                                                                |      | 12  | 10   | 19  | 23  | 16  | 15  | 18  | 17  | 37   | 39   | 12  | 12  |
| 22980                                                               |      | 11  | 12   | 19  | 22  | 15  | 15  | 17  | 16  | 38   | 39   | 12  | 12  |
| 26884                                                               |      | 11  | 11   | 19  | 23  | 15  | 15  | 17  | 19  | 37   | 38   | 12  | 11  |
| 37369                                                               |      | 11  | 11   | 19  | 23  | 17  | 15  | 18  | 18  | 37   | 40   | 12  | 12  |
| 43460                                                               |      | 10  | 12   | 20  | 23  | 16  | 15  | 18  | 18  | 36   | 36   | 12  | 12  |
| Continuation of matches to common ancestor John Lawrence of Wisset: |      |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |      |     |     |
| 16365                                                               |      | 11  | 10   | 19  | 23  | 16  | 15  | 17  | 17  | 36   | 37   | 12  | 12  |
| 16635                                                               |      | 11  | 10   | 19  | 23  | 15  | 15  | 17  | 17  | 36   | 37   | 12  | 12  |
| 19388                                                               |      | 11  | 10   | 19  | 23  | 17  | 15  | 17  | 18  | 36   | 37   | 12  | 12  |
| 30153                                                               |      | 11  | 10   | 19  | 23  | 16  | 15  | 17  | 18  | 36   | 37   | 12  | 12  |
| 34120                                                               |      | 11  | 10   | 19  | 23  | 16  | 15  | 18  | 18  | 36   | 37   | 12  | 12  |
| 36630                                                               |      | 11  | 10   | 19  | 23  | 16  | 15  | 17  | 18  | 36   | 36   | 12  | 12  |
| John D.<br>Phillip 46888                                            |      | 11  | 10   | 19  | 23  | 16  | 15  | 17  | 18  | 35   | 37   | 12  | 12  |
| 47864                                                               |      | 11  | 10   | 19  | 23  | 16  | 15  | 17  | 18  | 36   | 37   | 12  | 12  |
|                                                                     |      |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |      |     |     |
| 3892                                                                |      | 10  | 10   | 19  | 21  | 13  | 15  | 17  | 20  | 33   | 35   | 13  | 10  |
| 3910                                                                |      | 10  | 10   | 19  | 21  | 13  | 15  | 17  | 20  | 33   | 35   | 13  | 10  |
| 35001                                                               |      | 11  | 11   | 18  | 20  | 14  | 15  | 16  | 19  | 35   | 35   | 14  | 10  |







**Distance and Relatedness**

By using genetic marker similarity between two individuals the distance and relatedness between them can be determined. An excellent explanation by FTDNA can be seen [here](#).

**Y-DNA Participants**

| Kit # | Participant                  | Participant's Earliest Known Ancestor With Link to Ancestor's Family                        |
|-------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 3892  | <b>James H. Lawrence</b>     | <b>Johannes Lorentz</b> (c.1728 - 1798) of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania                       |
| 3893  | <b>Howard Ray Lawrence</b>   | <b>Johann Nicolaus Lorentz</b> (1670 The Palatinate - 1715 Ballingrane, Ireland)            |
| 3894  | <b>William E. Lawrence</b>   | <b>James Lawrence</b> (1720 - 1802) of Virginia and Kentucky.                               |
| 3910  | 4th cousin of 3892           | <b>Johannes Lorentz</b> (c.1728 - 1798) of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania                       |
| 3926  | <b>Dennis A. Lawrence</b>    | <b>Thomas Lawrence</b> (1771 - 1842) of Fishkill, Dutchess County, New York.                |
| 4264  | <b>Daniel P. Lawrence</b>    | <b>George Lawrence</b> (1855 - 1943) of New York and New Jersey.                            |
| 4510  | Lawrence                     | <b>James Arthur Lawrence</b> (1865 - 1918) from Mississippi or Tennessee                    |
| 4819  | <b>Jesse M. Lawrence</b>     | <b>Robert Lawrence</b> (c.1617 - a1682) of Virginia, through his son <b>John Lawrence</b> . |
| 4917  | <b>Daniel J. Lawrence</b>    | <b>Hans Simon Lorentz</b> through his son Johann Nickel Lorentz.                            |
| 5201  | <b>William Fred Lawrence</b> | 6th great grandson of <b>Edward Larrance</b> (ca. 1695-1786) of Virginia                    |
| 5206  | German Lorentz cousins       | <b>Hans Simon Lorentz</b> through his son Johannes Lorentz.                                 |
| 5207  | German Lorentz cousins       | <b>Hans Simon Lorentz</b> above                                                             |
| 12290 | <b>Joseph G. Lorenz</b>      | <b>Heinrich Lorenz</b> of Germany and Iowa                                                  |
| 15228 | <b>Warren Lawrence</b>       | <b>John Lawrence</b> (1813 - 1853) of Tennessee and Missouri.                               |
| 15954 | Lawrence                     | <b>Henry Lawrence</b> (1819 Tennessee, ?) of Madison County, Illinois                       |
| 16365 | <b>Vernon E. Lawrence</b>    | <b>Nathan Lorance</b> (c.1690 - 1745) of Cumberland County, New Jersey                      |
| 16635 | <b>Elton C. Lawrence</b>     | <b>Nathan Lorance</b> (c.1690 - 1745) of Cumberland County, New Jersey                      |
| 16920 | <b>Gerard Lawrence</b>       | <b>Moritz Lorentz</b> (1702 - 1792) from Alsace to Adams County, Pennsylvania               |
| 17656 | <b>Jack Lawrence</b>         | <b>Thomas Lawrence</b> (c.1784 - 1860) of Alabama & Arkansas                                |
| 19388 | <b>Clay Lawrence</b>         | <b>Martin Lawrence</b> (1751 - 1823) descendant of <b>John Lawrence</b> of Wisset           |
| 19950 | <b>Paul E. Lawrence</b>      | <b>Robert Lawrence</b> (c.1617 - a1682) of Virginia, through his son <b>Robert Lawrence</b> |







|       |                                |                                                                                             |
|-------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 20518 | Lowrance                       | <b>Johannes Lorentz</b> (1666 - 1744 New Jersey) of Bellheim, Pfalz, Bayern                 |
| 21541 | <b>Patwin Lawrence</b>         | Henry Lawrence (1844 - 191?) of South Carolina.                                             |
| 22980 | Lawrence                       | Francis L. Lawrence                                                                         |
| 24256 | Lawrence                       | 4th great grandson of <b>Edward Larrance</b> (ca. 1695-1786) of Virginia                    |
| 26884 | <b>Robert Garrett Lawrence</b> | <b>Henry Lawrence</b> (ca. 1725 - 1767) of Virginia                                         |
| 30153 | <b>Stanley Lawrence</b>        | <b>John Lawrence</b> (1741 - 1822) a descendant of <b>John Lawrence</b> of Wisset           |
| 30365 | <b>John L. Lawrence</b>        | 5th great grandson of <b>Edward Larrance</b> (ca. 1695-1786) of Virginia                    |
| 31201 | Lawrence                       | Elder <b>John Lawrence</b> (1736 - 1801) Dutchess Co., New York to Montgomery Co., Virginia |
| 34120 | <b>Ralph Lawrence</b>          | Henry Brunson Lawrence (1833 - ?) of St Albans, Vermont                                     |
| 35001 | <b>David M. Lawrence</b>       | <b>Uriah Lawrence</b> (1720 - 1803) of Dutchess County, New York                            |
| 36630 | Lawrence                       | Samuel Lawrence (1715? - ?) of Cumberland County, Maine                                     |
| 37369 | Lawrence                       | Thomas Lafayette Lawrence (b. between 1824-1833) North Carolina                             |
| 41846 | <b>Henry Ronald Lawrence</b>   | <b>John Lorentz</b> (b. ca. 1805) Berks County, Pennsylvania                                |
| 43460 | <b>Richard Hodgin Lawrence</b> | Richard Lawrence (b. ca. 1880, ?) Ireland                                                   |
| 46003 | Lawrence                       | Jose Laurencio (from Corvo, Azores)                                                         |
| 46253 | Lawrence                       | 4th great grandson of <b>Edward Larrance</b> (ca. 1695-1786) of Virginia                    |
| 46888 | Lawrence                       | <b>John Lawrence</b> (1786 - bef. 1860) of Vermont, New York, and Michigan                  |
| 47864 | Lawrence                       | <b>Isaac Lawrence</b> (ca. 1685 - ?) descendant of <b>John Lawrence</b> of Wisset           |
| 49021 | Lawrence (test in progress)    | <b>Thomas Lawrence</b> (? - 26 Apr 1628) Croston, Lancashire, England                       |
| 49399 | Lawrence (test in progress)    | 5th great grandson of <b>Edward Larrance</b> (ca. 1695-1786) of Virginia                    |
| 49799 | Lawrence test in progress)     | 6th great grandson of <b>Edward Larrance</b> (ca. 1695-1786) of Virginia                    |
| 50199 | <b>Rob Lawrence</b>            | <b>John Lawrence</b> (1778-1857) of co. Kent, England & Ogle County, Illinois               |
| 50242 | Lawrence (test in progress)    | <b>Charles Lawrence</b> (1725-?) of co. Kent, England                                       |
| 50355 | Lawrence (test in progress)    | 6th great grandson of <b>Edward Larrance</b> (ca. 1695-1786) of Virginia                    |
| 50453 | Lawrence (test in progress)    |                                                                                             |







|        |                              |                                                              |
|--------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| N10584 | <b>Dale L. Lawrence, Sr.</b> | <b>John Lawrence</b> (1830 - 1940) of Coshocton County, Ohio |
| none   | <b>Napoleon Lawrence</b>     | <b>Joseph Lawrence</b> (1819 - 1886) of Louisiana            |

### Conclusions

Our first 25 marker match was made between Fred and Warren Lawrence. Warren(15228) traces his ancestry back to John Lawrence, born 1814 in East Tennessee, died 1853 in Missouri, while Fred (5201) can trace his line back to Northumberland and Fauquier County, Virginia in early 1700's. John L. Lawrence (30365) whose ancestry can be traced back to Edward Larrance is the newest match with both Fred and Warren.

Our first transAtlantic connection was made between two Lorenz males in Niederhausen, Germany (5206/7) and Daniel Lawrence (4917). The match of 24 out of 25 markers with one and 23 markers out of 25 with the other confirms the relationship and the advantages of utilizing DNA testing with sound genealogical research.

Two more major breakthroughs has been made! Stanley Lawrence (30153) who can trace his ancestry back to John Lawrence of Wisset and Groton (1609-1667) matches 36/37 'points' with Vernon E. Lawrence (16365) and 35/37 'points' with Elton C. Lawrence (16635) who are descended from Nathan Lorange of New Jersey (c.1690-1745). Using the distance and relatedness by FTDNA explained above Vernon and Elton who match 36/37 'points' are tightly related as is Stanley and Vernon. Clay Lawrence (19388) who can also trace his ancestry back to John Lawrence of Wisset matches Stanley 34/37 'points' with the two different markers known to be more volatile. Clay also matches 33/37 'points' with Vernon and 32/37 'points' with Elton, differing also at the more volatile markers. Therefore Clay is probably related to the others through an earlier ancestor than the other three. Our newest 36/37 'points' match with Stanley on this major Lawrence line is Ralph Lawrence (34120) who has to date traced his line back to Henry Brunson Lawrence (b. 1833 St Albans, Vermont) son of William Lawrence. By testing several different lines descendant from John Lawrence of Wisset it has been possible to ascertain this distant relative's true Y-DNA as close as it is humanly possible to do so.

This has been followed with a perfect 25 marker match between Jesse Lawrence (4819) and Paul E. Lawrence (19950) who both have researched separate descent from Robert Lawrence (c.1617-1682), Isle of Wight Co., Virginia. Both are descended from different sons of Robert. This breakthrough can now be used as a baseline for any who believe they are descended from this major southern line.

Jim Lawrence (3892) found his fourth cousin, Participant (3910), through sound genealogical research backed up with Y-DNA testing where 24 out of 25 markers have matched. They have recently upgraded to 37 markers and now match 36 out of 37 markers!

Daniel (4264) and Robert (26884) Lawrence haplotypes matched Jesse Lawrence (4819) and Paul E. Lawrence (19950) using the first 12 alleles values, but are significantly different when comparing all 25 markers. This emphasizes the need of the 25 marker test before assuming a relationship. However, Daniel (4264) and Robert (26884) differ by two alleles at only one marker indicating that they are probably descendants from a common Lawrence ancestor.







So far the haplotypes of the other participants in this study show no common Lawrence ancestry (not to imply they do not have any other ancestors in common). This again was expected as no evidence has been established showing a common Lawrence line. As more participants come onboard we expect this to change.

Sign up to get your kit today! Email Jim Lawrence or **Dennis Lawrence** and join us.

When you sign up for the project, you will be asked to provide information about your family history. This information will be used to help you identify your ancestors and to help you connect with other participants in the project. You will also be asked to provide a sample of your DNA. This sample will be used to determine your haplotype and to compare it to the haplotypes of other participants in the project. The project is a free project and you will not be charged any fee to participate. The project is a free project and you will not be charged any fee to participate. The project is a free project and you will not be charged any fee to participate.

As of March 2006, the following participants have joined the project:

Project Participants:

Family:

James E. Lawrence (1774-1844)

James E. Lawrence (1844-1900)

James E. Lawrence (1844-1900)

James E. Lawrence (1844-1900)

James E. Lawrence (1844-1900)

James E. Lawrence (1844-1900)

James E. Lawrence (1844-1900)

James E. Lawrence (1844-1900)

James E. Lawrence (1844-1900)

James E. Lawrence (1844-1900)

Family:

James E. Lawrence (1844-1900)

James E. Lawrence (1844-1900)

James E. Lawrence (1844-1900)

James E. Lawrence (1844-1900)

James E. Lawrence (1844-1900)





*Phillip Drake Lawrence*

## Match Y-DNA results to other Family Tree DNA customers

If you match someone who has signed a Release Form their name(s) and email addresses are shown below. Since this page refers to you, your name and email will not show up here, just people you match. If the same email address appears multiple times then the people listed are members of a group study which has chosen to make the group administrator a single point of contact. Recent matches are at the top of the list. (\*\* indicates additions since your last login.) **Only people who sent us signed release forms are eligible to be listed here.**

If the individuals with whom you have matches have tested for more markers, you will see next to their names, between parenthesis, the number of markers that they have tested for.

**Understanding** matches with different surnames.

**Understanding** genetic distance.

**Understanding** the FTDNATIP™ 

GEDCOM Available 

### Additional possibilities for searching matches:

While our database is not open to the wide public for privacy reasons, Family Tree DNA has created Ysearch.org as a free public service so that people who have tested with the different companies can compare their results. You will be able to determine what portion of your personal information you want to disclose. Please note that a new user ID will be created for you and you will be asked to choose a new password. This new set of ID/Password is exclusive for Ysearch.org. You will also be given the opportunity to upload your **GEDCOM** if you have one.

[Click here to upload to Ysearch.org](#)

### No 12 Marker Y-DNA Matches Found

#### Genetic Distance - 1

Name

E-mail

Roger S Lawrence (Y37)\*\*

[golfish@cyberwc.net](mailto:golfish@cyberwc.net)

Dennis Guy Lawrence (Y25)

[dlawrence@enclos.com](mailto:dlawrence@enclos.com)

Gordon C. Lawrence (Y37)

[rilake@aol.com](mailto:rilake@aol.com)

Ralph A. Lawrence (Y37)

[RLOFIDA@aol.com](mailto:RLOFIDA@aol.com)

Stanley Lawrence (Y37)

[SLwriter1@msn.com](mailto:SLwriter1@msn.com)

Clay Arnold Lawrence (Y37)

[cl68@summerwindstables.com](mailto:cl68@summerwindstables.com)

Elton Clayton Lawrence, Sr. (Y37)

[eltonlawrence@yahoo.com](mailto:eltonlawrence@yahoo.com)

Dr. Vernon E. Lawrence (Y37)

[vian05@earthlink.net](mailto:vian05@earthlink.net)

### 25 Marker Matches (5)

#### Genetic Distance - 2

Name

E-mail

Roger S Lawrence (Y37)\*\*

[golfish@cyberwc.net](mailto:golfish@cyberwc.net)

Ralph A. Lawrence (Y37)

[RLOFIDA@aol.com](mailto:RLOFIDA@aol.com)

Stanley Lawrence (Y37)

[SLwriter1@msn.com](mailto:SLwriter1@msn.com)

Dr. Vernon E. Lawrence (Y37)

[vian05@earthlink.net](mailto:vian05@earthlink.net)

Elton Clayton Lawrence, Sr. (Y37)

[eltonlawrence@yahoo.com](mailto:eltonlawrence@yahoo.com)





**37 Marker Matches (7)****Genetic Distance - 2****Name****E-mail**

Roger S Lawrence\*\*

[golfish@cyberwc.net](mailto:golfish@cyberwc.net)

Stanley Lawrence

[SLwriter1@msn.com](mailto:SLwriter1@msn.com)**Genetic Distance - 3****Name****E-mail**

Ralph A. Lawrence

[RLOFIDA@aol.com](mailto:RLOFIDA@aol.com)

Dr. Vernon E. Lawrence

[vian05@earthlink.net](mailto:vian05@earthlink.net)**Genetic Distance - 4****Name****E-mail**

Gordon C. Lawrence

[rillake@aol.com](mailto:rillake@aol.com)

Clay Arnold Lawrence

[cl68@summerwindstables.com](mailto:cl68@summerwindstables.com)

Elton Clayton Lawrence, Sr.

[eltonlawrence@yahoo.com](mailto:eltonlawrence@yahoo.com)[| top |](#)**Family Tree DNA - Genealogy by Genetics, Ltd.****World Headquarters****1919 North Loop West, Suite 110 Houston, Texas 77008, USA****Phone: (713) 868-1438 | Fax: (832) 201-7147****[Contact Us](#)****All Contents Copyright 2001-2003 Genealogy by Genetics, Ltd.**





Subj: **Family Tree DNA Y-DNA25 Test Match**  
Date: 3/22/2006 11:33:25 AM Pacific Standard Time  
From: [info@familytreedna.com](mailto:info@familytreedna.com)  
To: [Stoneyjax75@aol.com](mailto:Stoneyjax75@aol.com)

A 25 marker match has been found between you and another person in the Family Tree DNA database!

You and the other person(s) have matched in 23, 24 or 25 loci. If you share the same surname or variant, this means that there is a 99.9% likelihood that you share a common ancestor in a genealogical time frame.

If you match another person without the same surname or variant, you still probably share a common ancestor, but this ancestor most likely lived in the time before surnames were adopted.

The link below will take you to your Family Tree DNA Login. From there you can see a list of your matches. Newer matches will be at the top of the list. Additional emails will be sent to you as we find new matches between you and your "genetic cousins."

<http://www.familytreedna.com/ftLogin.asp?kit=47864&code=C3030>

If you have not done so, please remember to add your results to Ysearch.org, the FTDNA-sponsored public database. Click on the Y-DNA

Matches tab to see an explanation and a link for the upload.

Family Tree DNA

Family Tree DNA





**John Lawrence, Wissett**  
**1609 –**

**Isaac Lawrence, Senior m. Abigail Bellows**  
**1658 – 1731                      1661 – 1726**

**Isaac Lawrence, Junior m. Susanna Read**

**Samuel Lawrence . Mary –**  
**1710 –**

**Josiah Lawrence, Senior m. Mary Branch**  
**1734 – 1802**

**Diah Lawrence m..Lucretia Peck**

**Henry Lawrence m. Cornelia Wells**  
**1826 -                      1784 – 1852**

**Colonel Ellsworth Lawrence m. Miriam Drake**  
**1862 –**

**Phillip Lawrence m. Blanche Jacobs**  
**1895 – 1982**

**Phillip Drake Lawrence m Anne Gilliam**  
**1919 - present**





**John Lawrence, Wissett**  
**1609 –**

**Isaac Lawrence, Senior m. Abigail Bellows**  
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**Isaac Lawrence, Junior m. Susanna Read**

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**1710 –**

**Josiah Lawrence, Senior m. Mary Branch**  
**1734 – 1802**

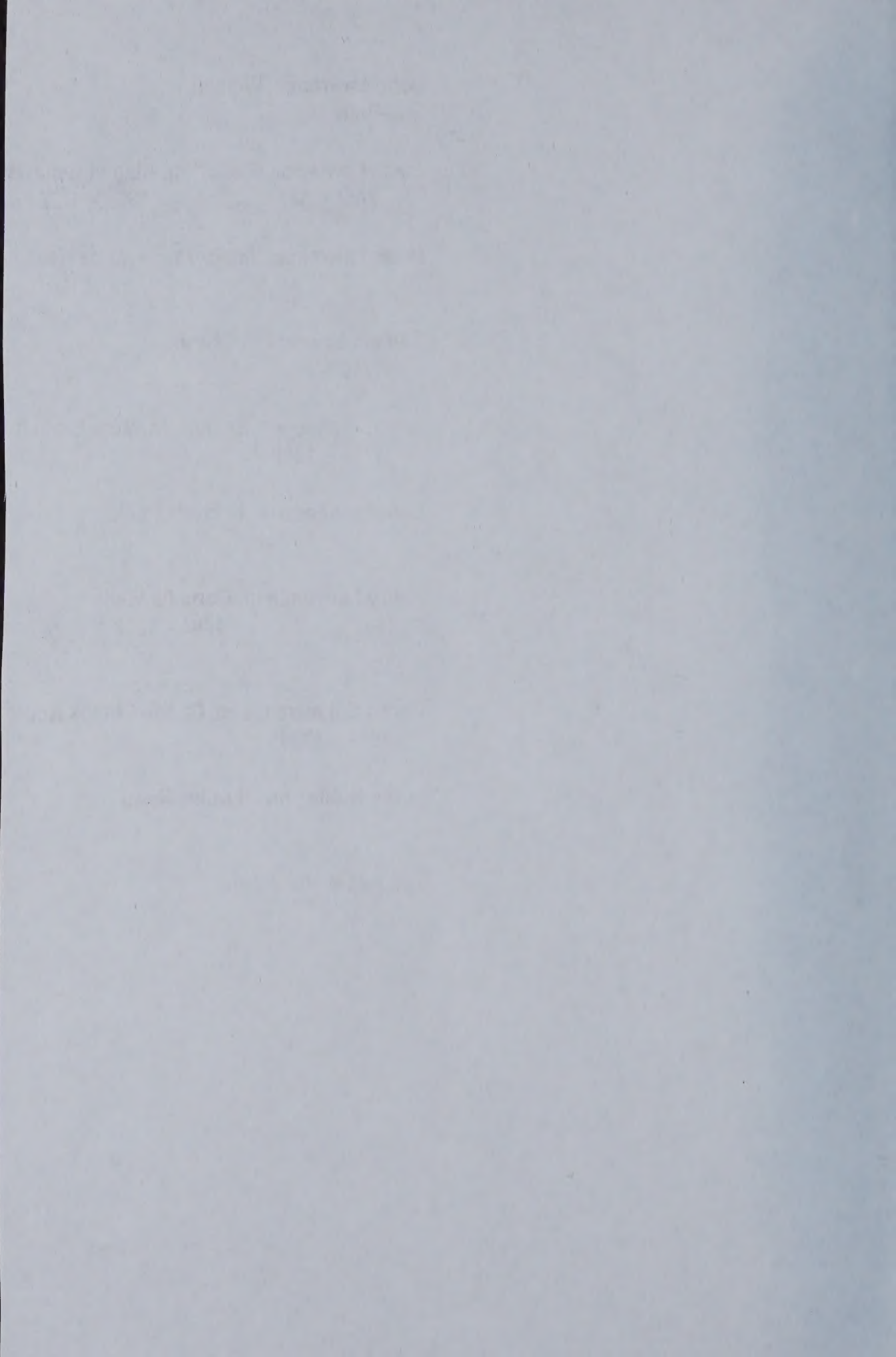
**Diah Lawrence m..Lucretia Peck**

**Henry Lawrence m. Cornelia Wells**  
**1826 -                      1784 – 1852**

**Cecilia E. Lawrence m. Charle Phelps Noble**  
**1853 – 1931**

**Loren Noble m. Louise Rugg**

**Ted Noble m. Freda**







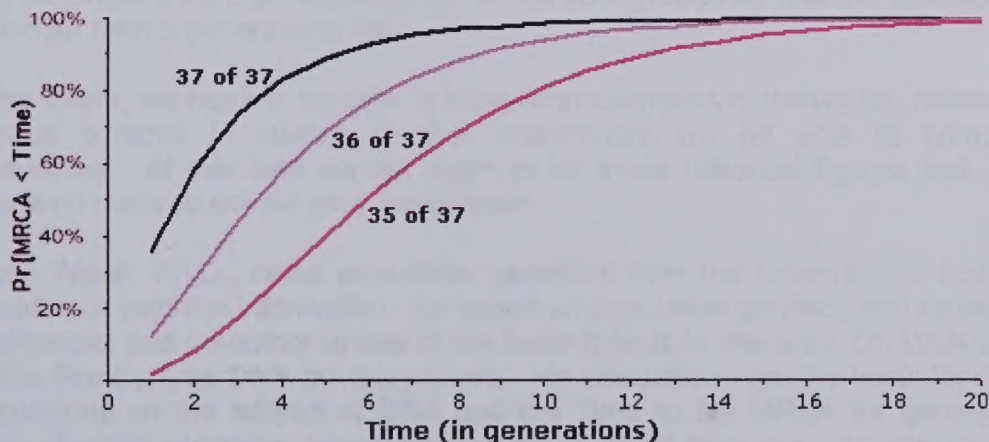
## Understanding your 37 markers

MyFTDNA Password: 47864 Code C3030

Enclosed you will find a Certificate showing that you have had your Y chromosome DNA analyzed by Family Tree DNA. The results represent your actual allele values for 37 locations on the Y chromosome, and are listed on your Certificate. All 37 values are listed on your personal page at the web site. You may directly compare with other lab results, by uploading your results from your personal page to the public Y-DNA database at <http://www.ysearch.org/>.

These results can be compared to individuals to see how closely or distantly you may have shared that common ancestor. The rate of mutational change varies for each one of the markers. For illustration purposes, we are showing below a graph that takes into account those mutation rates. However, by referring to your personal page at Family Tree DNA you will be able to compare yourself to others that are a match or close match to you, using the FTDNATiP, which is our patent pending time predictor to the most common recent ancestor. To access your personal page, please log in from the MyFTDNA box at the right side of our home page [www.familytreedna.com](http://www.familytreedna.com) with your kit number and the password that we gave you at the top of this page.

Specifically for genealogists, if you match another person exactly you have a 99.9% likelihood of sharing a common ancestor with that person. This individual is described scientifically as the Most Recent Common Ancestor (MRCA). Population geneticists then apply a term known as the Most Likely Estimate (MLE) of when your T (time to the) MRCA would have lived, however, that is an estimate and in each individual case the actual generation could be nearer or further from the person tested. For the purposes of scientific discussion, our population geneticist feels that 20 years best expresses a typical generation prior to the Dark Ages and 25 to 27 years per generation for the period thereafter.









## Understanding your 37 markers

Since we are all related to one another if we go back far enough in time, it is important to only consider very close matches when we are using DNA to resolve genealogical questions. We have supplied you with both a graph and a chart to help you better understand the information given.

**The Graph:** In each case a common ancestor is shared between two individuals. In the case of 37/37 (a perfect match) the common ancestor is considerably more recent. For that reason, many people who share a surname will share a perfect or near perfect match. Many surnames are much older than a few hundred years and two people may share a surname but only match 36/37 or even 35/37. In these cases, as the graph shows, the MLE of when their MRCA lived could be much further back in time. Translation: you are related but probably much more distantly. Please remember that due to the general scientific estimate of the change rate of the various locations of the Y chromosome this is not, yet, a precise science.

Because mutation rates may vary between ethnic groups we provide a conservative estimate. While this may not be as satisfying it tends to error on the side of producing false negatives rather than the opposite. The science of DNA and genealogy is quite new and has been adapted from Anthropology where the MRCA is allowed to be more 'flexible'.

You are probably focusing on 'when' the MRCA actually lived. We have provided a table on the next page to help you better understand this scientific issue. The table, along with additional information available at our web site tells you, with statistical likelihood, the generation when your MRCA would have lived. For example if two people matched exactly, there is a 50% probability that the MRCA was no longer than 2 generations ago and a 90% probability that the MRCA was no longer than 5 generations ago.

In the future, we hope to be able to bring forth examples of individuals related to famous persons in history so that researchers will be able to compare themselves. At that time we will begin to list those historical figures and their alleles on our web site for your comparison.

Bruce Walsh, Ph.D., noted population geneticist from the University of Arizona provides us with this information. An expert on population genetics and statistical applications and co-author of one of the leading texts in this area, Dr. Walsh sits on the **Family Tree DNA** advisory board. His calculations are the basis for most discussions on the subject of DNA and the Time to the MRCA for genealogy today. A more extensive list of calculations is linked from our web site, as are additional graphs for your benefit.





Subj: **DNA report**  
 Date: 3/22/2006 2:50:06 PM Pacific Standard Time  
 From: [RLOFIDA](#)  
 To: [Stoneyjax75](#)

To: Phillip Drake Lawrence

I've learned that we share a DNA Genetic Distance of 1.

Below I am including genealogical information back to my great-great-grandparents.

Ralph Lawrence  
 Boise, Idaho

-----  
 Note 5. , 6., etc. = generation number

# 1. William Lawrence

Date of birth unknown    Parents unknown

Married Cynthia Clark, date unknown

Children: [dates, except for Henry B., are estimated only]

2. William [Will] Lawrence b. 1826? Date of death unknown.

(His widow married a Mr. Holyoke. Her name unknown)

2. Steven K. Lawrence b. 1828? (Name of spouse, if any, unknown)

(We were told he lived at New Britain, Connecticut.)

2. Chester F. Lawrence b. 1830? m. Paulina B. Mason. .

2. Henry Brunson Lawrence,

b. 12 Feb 1833, St. Albans, VT.

m. Catherine Zelida Griffing, 6 Feb 1870 at Spring Valley, MN.

d. 8 Jan 1890, Quitman, MO.

2. Marcellus [or Marcel] Lawrence b. 1835?

living at St. Paul, MN in 1890

2. Sarah Cronk, (half-sister)





2. Henry Brunson Lawrence [12 Feb 1833--8 Jan 1890] and Catherine Zelida Griffing [2 Jun 1843--23 Feb 1920]

Parents of:

3. William Henry Lawrence [ dates not available d. 1958] (Had 2 daughters, neither had children)

3. Joseph Griffing Lawrence [22 Jun 1875--30 May 1942]. - 4 children

3. Another son died young

3. A daughter died young

3. Joseph Griffing Lawrence [22 Jun 1875--30 May 1942] and Dora Minnie Bacon [16 Jun 1876--18 Mar 1958]

Parents of:

Chester Henry Lawrence [1901-1959] - no descendants

Wayne Harold Lawrence [21 Jun 1904--16 Aug 1976] - 2 children

Everett Clark Lawrence [1907--1974] - 1 daughter

4. Wayne Harold Lawrence [21 Jun 1904--16 Aug 1976] and Evelyn Frances McConnell [13 Apr 1907--16 Mar 2000]

Parents of:

5. Ralph Alan Lawrence [18 Apr 1931-- ] - 3 children

5. Dorothy Jean Lawrence Baker [25 October 1935-- ] - 3 children

5. Ralph Alan Lawrence [18 April 1931-- ] and Beverley Jean Miller Lawrence [10 March 1936-- ]

Parents of:

6. James Alan Lawrence [14 June 1958-- ]

6. Douglas Mark Lawrence [20 October 1959-- ] - 1 daughter

6. Kerry Louise Lawrence [25 July 1963-- ] - 2 children

6. Douglas Mark Lawrence [20 October 1959-- ] and Tonya Wofford are the parents of:

7. Tara Ann Lawrence [23 August 1999-- ]

6. Kerry Louise Lawrence Philpot and Dennis Philpot are the parents of:





7. Emily Katherine Philpot [30 August 1988– ]  
 7. Craig Philpot [21 February 1991– ]

To: [redacted]

To: Philip Drake Lawrence

By way of the Family Tree DNA project, I have received your email address. We apparently share some DNA connections.

For your information, I am including below the data for the family of my Great Grandfather, whose name was Henry Brunson Lawrence, born in Vermont. We have no information about his parents, except for the names that have been handed down, but nothing about their origins or residence. Names in CAPS are my ancestors.

Ralph A. Lawrence  
 Boise, Idaho

# I. WILLIAM LAWRENCE

Occupation: (Unknown). Born abt 1800, location unknown. Date of death unknown.

Married CYNTHIA CLARK, date unknown, possibly about 1825. (might be his or her 2nd marriage)

Children: [dates, except for Henry B., are estimated only]

ii. William [Wm] Lawrence b. 1825? Date of death unknown.

(His widow married a Mr. Hovick. Her name unknown)

ii. Steven K. Lawrence b. 1825? (Name of spouse, if any, unknown)

(We were told he lived at New Britain, Connecticut.)

ii. Chester F. Lawrence b. 1830? m. Pauline B. Mason.

ii. HENRY BRUNSON LAWRENCE

b. 12 Feb 1833, St. Albans, VT

m. CATHERINE ZELIDA GRIFFING, 6 Feb 1870 at Spring Valley, MN





Subj: **Lawrence DNA**  
 Date: 3/15/2006 8:32:08 PM Pacific Standard Time  
 From: [RLOFIDA](#)  
 To: [Stoneyjax75](#)

To: Phillip Drake Lawrence

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 Boise, Idaho

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**Colonel Ellsworth Lawrence m. Miriam Drake**  
**1862 –**

**Phillip Lawrence m. Blanche Jacobs**  
**1895 – 1982**

**Phillip Drake Lawrence m Anne Gilliam**  
**1919 - present**





## Haplogroup

The predicted results below compare your Family Tree DNA Y-DNA STR test with the world-wide database of [Dr. Hammer](#) and customers who have had their SNP tested by us. The comparative [Haplogroups](#) shown below were confirmed by SNP (Single Nucleotide Polymorphism) tests at Dr. Hammer's lab, which uses the [YCC nomenclature](#). Haplogroups represent fractures in the tree and are tied to deep ancestry (think 10,000 or 10's of 1000's of years) and are shown in the human [Phylogenetic tree](#). Please note that countries in this database are listed by the place one came from or currently lives. The value therefore is that it tells researches about migratory patterns, and gives information about the age of the 'group' of people -- after all, everyone on the tree that isn't in Haplogroup A and B have lived outside of Africa for at least 60,000 years - and the story is how you got where you live now.

[Click here to order your wall chart of the haplotree for only \\$20](#)

"In studying the subject of DNA and human migration I had the opportunity to see the video and read the book: *The Journey of Man* by Spencer Wells. The [video](#) was very good, and the [book](#) was even better. In a word: Bravo! If you are interested in seeing or reading *The Journey of Man* follow the above links for your convenience, or visit or ["Books" page](#)".

*Bennett Greenspan President & Founder, Family Tree DNA.*

**Haplogroup Test:** your matches suggest that you belong to Haplogroup [R1b](#). You may order a **Backbone SNP** test to confirm our prediction. The cost to confirm your Haplogroup is \$65. [Order](#) a Backbone SNP test to confirm my Haplogroup.

[Continue for more information](#)

## 12 Marker Y-DNA Matches

### One Step Mutations

| Haplogroup          | Country          | Comment | Count |
|---------------------|------------------|---------|-------|
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Canada           | -       | 1     |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | England          | -       | 2     |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | France           | -       | 1     |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Germany          | -       | 1     |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Ireland          | -       | 1     |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Northern Ireland | -       | 1     |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Russia           | -       | 1     |

### Two Step Mutations

| Haplogroup          | Country | Comment     | Count |
|---------------------|---------|-------------|-------|
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Chile   | -           | 1     |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | England | -           | 10    |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | England | Isle of Man | 1     |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | France  | -           | 3     |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Germany | -           | 5     |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Iceland | -           | 2     |





|                     |                |   |    |
|---------------------|----------------|---|----|
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | India          | - | 1  |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Ireland        | - | 4  |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Romania        | - | 1  |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Spain          | - | 3  |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | United Kingdom | - | 2  |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Unknown Origin | - | 16 |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Wales          | - | 3  |

### 3 Step Mutations

| Haplogroup          | Country        | Comment                         | Count |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|-------|
| <a href="#">R1</a>  | Germany        | Ashkenazi                       | 1     |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Austria        | -                               | 2     |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | British Isles  | -                               | 4     |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Canary Islands | -                               | 1     |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | England        | -                               | 17    |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | England        | Anglo-Celt                      | 2     |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Finland        | -                               | 1     |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | France         | -                               | 3     |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Germany        | -                               | 8     |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Great Britain  | -                               | 3     |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Hungary        | -                               | 1     |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Iceland        | -                               | 6     |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Ireland        | -                               | 13    |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Italy          | -                               | 2     |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Italy          | Emilia                          | 1     |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Italy          | Sardinia                        | 1     |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Italy          | Sicily                          | 1     |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Netherlands    | -                               | 1     |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Norway         | -                               | 2     |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Polynesia      | European admixture              | 2     |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Polynesia      | Polynesian (European admixture) | 2     |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Portugal       | -                               | 1     |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Russia         | -                               | 2     |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Scotland       | -                               | 12    |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Shetland       | -                               | 5     |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Spain          | -                               | 4     |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Spain          | Andalusia                       | 1     |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Spain          | Basque                          | 1     |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Switzerland    | -                               | 1     |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | United Kingdom | -                               | 9     |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | United States  | -                               | 2     |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Unknown Origin | -                               | 58    |
| <a href="#">R1b</a> | Wales          | -                               | 5     |

### 4 Step Mutations





| Haplogroup | Country          | Comment                         | Count |
|------------|------------------|---------------------------------|-------|
| <b>K</b>   | Australia        | Australian Aboriginal           | 1     |
| <b>R1</b>  | Germany          | -                               | 1     |
| <b>R1b</b> | Austria          | -                               | 2     |
| <b>R1b</b> | Austria-Hungary  | -                               | 1     |
| <b>R1b</b> | Belarus          | Ashkenazi                       | 1     |
| <b>R1b</b> | British Isles    | -                               | 1     |
| <b>R1b</b> | Canada           | -                               | 2     |
| <b>R1b</b> | China            | Uygur (Central Asian origin)    | 1     |
| <b>R1b</b> | Denmark          | -                               | 3     |
| <b>R1b</b> | England          | -                               | 50    |
| <b>R1b</b> | England          | Isle of Man                     | 4     |
| <b>R1b</b> | England          | Anglo-Celt                      | 2     |
| <b>R1b</b> | England          | Cornwall                        | 1     |
| <b>R1b</b> | France           | -                               | 11    |
| <b>R1b</b> | Germany          | -                               | 21    |
| <b>R1b</b> | Germany          | Alsace                          | 1     |
| <b>R1b</b> | Great Britain    | -                               | 1     |
| <b>R1b</b> | Iceland          | -                               | 8     |
| <b>R1b</b> | Indonesia        | Indonesian (European admixture) | 1     |
| <b>R1b</b> | Ireland          | -                               | 28    |
| <b>R1b</b> | Italy            | -                               | 1     |
| <b>R1b</b> | Italy            | Apulia                          | 1     |
| <b>R1b</b> | Italy            | Veneto                          | 1     |
| <b>R1b</b> | Mexico           | -                               | 1     |
| <b>R1b</b> | Netherlands      | -                               | 7     |
| <b>R1b</b> | Northern Ireland | -                               | 1     |
| <b>R1b</b> | Norway           | -                               | 7     |
| <b>R1b</b> | Poland           | -                               | 4     |
| <b>R1b</b> | Polynesia        | European admixture              | 3     |
| <b>R1b</b> | Polynesia        | Polynesian (European admixture) | 2     |
| <b>R1b</b> | Portugal         | -                               | 6     |
| <b>R1b</b> | Russia           | -                               | 4     |
| <b>R1b</b> | Russia           | Ashkenazi                       | 1     |
| <b>R1b</b> | Russia           | Native Siberian                 | 1     |
| <b>R1b</b> | Scotland         | -                               | 24    |
| <b>R1b</b> | Shetland         | -                               | 4     |
| <b>R1b</b> | Spain            | -                               | 4     |
| <b>R1b</b> | Spain            | Basque                          | 1     |
| <b>R1b</b> | Spain            | Catalunya                       | 1     |
| <b>R1b</b> | Spain            | Galicia                         | 1     |
| <b>R1b</b> | Sweden           | -                               | 6     |
| <b>R1b</b> | Switzerland      | -                               | 7     |
| <b>R1b</b> | Syria            | Arab                            | 1     |
| <b>R1b</b> | Ukraine          | Ashkenazi                       | 1     |





|            |                |           |     |
|------------|----------------|-----------|-----|
| <b>R1b</b> | United Kingdom | -         | 14  |
| <b>R1b</b> | United States  | -         | 2   |
| <b>R1b</b> | Unknown Origin | -         | 112 |
| <b>R1b</b> | Unknown Origin | Ashkenazi | 1   |
| <b>R1b</b> | Wales          | -         | 7   |

### Haplogroup Descriptions

**K** The K lineage is an old lineage presently found only at low frequencies in Africa, Asia, and in the south Pacific. One descendent line of this lineage is restricted to aboriginal Australians, while another is found at low frequency in southern Europe, Northern Africa, and the Middle East.

**R1** The undifferentiated R1 lineage is quite rare. It is found only at very low frequencies in Europe, Central Asia, and South Asia. This lineage possibly originated in Europe and then migrated east into Asia.

**R1b** Haplogroup R1b is the most common haplogroup in European populations. It is believed to have expanded throughout Europe as humans re-colonized after the last glacial maximum 10-12 thousand years ago. This lineage is also the haplogroup containing the Atlantic modal haplotype.

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## FTDNA Haplogroup

Haplogroup

Tests

-

Your Haplogroup has not been determined by a specific test. Use the Haplogroup link on the left to find out about it, and if we were able to predict it.

## FTDNA DYS markers

We provide the actual scientific Allele values and DYS #'s for your results unless the markers were discovered at the University of Arizona and do not have a publication schedule. When that situation occurs we provide your results in "scores" to allow us to use the marker without compromising the discoverer until publication dates have been established.

We are pleased to report your results below:

[Understanding your results.](#)

| Locus | DYS #    | Alleles |
|-------|----------|---------|
| 1     | 393      | 13      |
| 2     | 390      | 25      |
| 3     | 19*      | 14      |
| 4     | 391      | 11      |
| 5     | 385a     | 10      |
| 6     | 385b     | 14      |
| 7     | 426      | 12      |
| 8     | 388      | 12      |
| 9     | 439      | 13      |
| 10    | 389-1    | 13      |
| 11    | 392      | 13      |
| 12    | 389-2    | 29      |
| 13    | 458      | 18      |
| 14    | 459a     | 9       |
| 15    | 459b     | 10      |
| 16    | 455      | 11      |
| 17    | 454      | 11      |
| 18    | 447      | 25      |
| 19    | 437      | 15      |
| 20    | 448      | 19      |
| 21    | 449      | 30      |
| 22    | 464a**   | 15      |
| 23    | 464b**   | 16      |
| 24    | 464c**   | 17      |
| 25    | 464d**   | 17      |
| 26    | 460      | 11      |
| 27    | GATA H4  | 10      |
| 28    | YCA II a | 19      |





|    |          |    |
|----|----------|----|
| 29 | YCA II b | 23 |
| 30 | 456      | 16 |
| 31 | 607      | 15 |
| 32 | 576      | 17 |
| 33 | 570      | 18 |
| 34 | CDY a    | 36 |
| 35 | CDY b    | 37 |
| 36 | 442      | 12 |
| 37 | 438      | 12 |

\* Also known as DYS 394

\*\* On 5/19/2003, these values were adjusted down by 1 point because of a change in Lab nomenclature.

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# Family Group Sheet

## Subject: Diah Lawrence<sup>i</sup>

Birth: 29 Dec 1772 probably New London Co., Connecticut.<sup>ii</sup>  
Death: 31 Jul 1842 Monkton, Addison Co., Vermont.<sup>iii</sup>  
Father: Josiah Lawrence (b. 18 Aug 1734, )  
Mother: Mary Branch (b. circa 1740, )  
Marriage: circa 1799<sup>iv</sup>  
Census: 4 Aug 1800 Monkton, Addison Co., Vermont (1 male 26-45, 1 female 16-26).<sup>v</sup>  
Census: 6 Aug 1810 Monkton, Addison Co., Vermont (2 males 0-10, 1 male 16-26, 1 male 26-45, 3 females 0-10, 2 females 16-26).<sup>vi</sup>  
Census: 7 Aug 1820 Monkton, Addison Co., Vermont (2 males 0-10, 1 male 16-18, 1 male 18-26, 1 male 45+, 2 females 0-10, 1 female 10-16, 1 female 26-45).<sup>vii</sup>  
Census: 1 Jun 1830 Monkton, Addison Co., Vermont (1 male 0-5, 1 male 5-10, 2 males 10-15, 1 male 20-30, 1 male 40-50, 1 female 0-5, 1 female 5-10, 2 females 15-20, 1 female 20-30, 1 female 40-50).<sup>viii</sup>  
Census: 1 Jun 1840 (1 male 10-15, 1 male 15-20, 1 male 60-70, 1 female 10-15, 1 female 15-20, 1 female 50-60).<sup>ix</sup>

## Spouse: Lucretia Peck

Birth: 12 Sep 1784 Vermont or Connecticut.<sup>x</sup>  
Census: 1 Jun 1850 Monkton, Addison Co., Vermont (age 65, \$1100).<sup>xi</sup>  
Death: 2 Aug 1852 Addison Co., Vermont.<sup>xii</sup>  
Father:  
Mother:

## Six Known Children

## M Orin Lawrence<sup>xiii</sup>

Birth: circa 1801 Monkton, Addison Co., Vermont.<sup>xiv</sup>  
Marriage: Lucy (---) (b. circa 1807, )<sup>xv</sup>  
Census: 1 Jun 1880 Monkton, Addison Co., Vermont (farmer, grandson Josiah Lawrence age 15, born IA, father born NH, mother IA).<sup>xvi</sup>

## M Alimon Lawrence<sup>xvii</sup>

Birth: 18/May 1804 1804 Monkton, Addison Co., Vermont.<sup>xviii</sup>  
Census: 1 Jun 1850 (w); Lucretia Peck; Monkton, Addison Co., Vermont (age 65, \$1100).<sup>xix</sup>  
Census: 1 Jun 1870 Monkton, Addison Co., Vermont (farmer \$10000 \$2000).<sup>xx</sup>  
Census: 1 Jun 1880 Monkton, Addison Co., Vermont (farmer, Miranda Stilson age 50, born VT house keeper).<sup>xxi</sup>

d. 22 Sep 1891

## F Elmira Lawrence<sup>xxii</sup>

[Lucretia Elmira Lawrence

Birth: circa 1814 Monkton, Addison Co., Vermont.<sup>xxiii</sup>  
Marriage: circa 1832 (---) Miles ( , d. before 1850); Vermont.<sup>xxiv</sup> married Dr. Carleton Miles, A physician  
Daughter: circa 1834 Destine Miles; Vermont.<sup>xxv</sup>  
Daughter: circa 1839 Julia Miles; Vermont.<sup>xxvi</sup>  
Daughter: circa 1843 Mary Miles; Vermont.<sup>xxvii</sup>  
Daughter: circa 1845 Martha Miles; Vermont.<sup>xxviii</sup>  
Census: 1 Jun 1850 (w); Lucretia Peck; Monkton, Addison Co., Vermont (age 65, \$1100).<sup>xxix</sup>  
Census: 1 Jun 1870 (w); Alimon Lawrence; Monkton, Addison Co., Vermont (farmer \$10000 \$2000).<sup>xxx</sup>

## M Milton Lawrence<sup>xxxi</sup>

Birth: circa 1816 Monkton, Addison Co., Vermont.<sup>xxxii</sup> d. 26 May 1899 in Elba, Knox County, Illinois  
Marriage: circa 1839 Sylvia (---) (b. circa 1817, d. between 1857 and 1858).<sup>xxxiii</sup>  
Son: circa 1840 Lucius Lawrence; Monkton, Addison Co., Vermont.<sup>xxxiv</sup> → in Sherman's Army, lived in Yates City, Ill.  
Daughter: circa 1842 Lucretia Lawrence; Monkton, Addison Co., Vermont.<sup>xxxv</sup>  
Daughter: circa 1844 Eliza Lawrence; Monkton, Addison Co., Vermont.<sup>xxxvi</sup>  
Son: circa 1846 Jason Lawrence; Vermont.<sup>xxxvii</sup>  
Son: circa 1848 Carlton Lawrence; Monkton, Addison Co., Vermont.<sup>xxxviii</sup>  
Daughter: circa Apr 1849 Samantha Lawrence; Monkton, Addison Co., Vermont.<sup>xxxix</sup> m. Deacon Harvey Hoyt New Haven  
Census: 1 Jun 1850 Sylvia (---) (b. circa 1817, d. between 1857 and 1858); Monkton, Addison Co., Vermont (farmer \$4000).<sup>xl</sup>  
Daughter: circa 1852 Pliny Lawrence; Monkton, Addison Co., Vermont.<sup>xli</sup>  
Daughter: circa 1854 Alma Lawrence; Monkton, Addison Co., Vermont.<sup>xlii</sup>  
Son: circa 1857 Almender Lawrence; Monkton, Addison Co., Vermont.<sup>xliii</sup>  
Marriage: 15 Nov 1858 Ellen Phinney (b. 1836, d. 1918); Monkton, Addison Co., Vermont.<sup>xliv</sup>





**Jim and Dennis,**

**General sources of these materials:**

1. Seaver, Jessie Montgomery, The Lawrence Genealogy, 1883.
2. Noble, Ted, The Noble Genealogy, Unpublished genealogy
3. Pace, Mary J. The Lawrence Family of Lancastershire, England, Film No. RK44, the Genealogical Society, 80 Main St. Salt Lake City, Utah.
4. Lawrence, Henry A Family





# M Abisha Lawrence<sup>xvi</sup>

Birth: circa 1818 Monkton, Addison Co., Vermont.<sup>xvii</sup>

28 Jan 1918 died

# M Henry Lawrence<sup>xviii</sup>

Birth: 20 Jul 1826<sup>xlix</sup>

Marriage: 19 Feb 1847 Cornelia Wells (b. Mar 1828, d. before Apr 1910); Vermont.<sup>i</sup>  
 Daughter: 29 Dec 1847 Martha E. Lawrence; Monkton, Addison Co., Vermont.<sup>ii</sup> d. 07 Oct. 1892  
 Census: 1 Jun 1850 Cornelia Wells (b. Mar 1828, d. before Apr 1910); Monkton, Addison Co., Vermont (farmer \$2000).<sup>iii</sup>  
 Daughter: 1 Nov 1854 Cecile Lawrence; Vermont.<sup>iii</sup> d. 12 Apr 1957, Chicago (Noble Genealogy)  
 Daughter: 24 Jul 1858 Ella Lawrence; Vermont.<sup>iv</sup> d. Apr. 1942 m. Smith Wright  
 Census: 1 Jun 1860 Cornelia Wells (b. Mar 1828, d. before Apr 1910); St George, Chittenden Co., Vermont (farmer).<sup>iv</sup>  
 Son: 05 Nov 1860 Henry Lincoln Lawrence; Vermont.<sup>vi</sup>  
 Son: 25 Nov 1862 Colonel Ellsworth Lawrence; St George, Chittenden Co., Vermont.<sup>vi</sup>  
 Daughter: 05 Dec 1864 Mattie G. Lawrence; St George, Chittenden Co., Vermont.<sup>viii</sup> Mattie Gertrude Lawrence d. 1944  
 Census: 1 Jun 1870 Cornelia Wells (b. Mar 1828, d. before Apr 1910); St George, Chittenden Co., Vermont (farmer \$16768 \$3000).<sup>ix</sup>  
 Census: 1 Jun 1880 Cornelia Wells (b. Mar 1828, d. before Apr 1910); St George, Chittenden Co., Vermont (farmer).<sup>x</sup>  
 Census: 1 Jun 1900 Cornelia Wells (b. Mar 1828, d. before Apr 1910); St George, Chittenden Co., Vermont (farmer).<sup>xi</sup>  
 Census: 15 Apr 1910 (w); Ella Lawrence; Ward 5, Burlington, Chittenden Co., Vermont (widow).<sup>bd</sup>  
 Death: 1917 Burlington, Chittenden Co., Vermont.<sup>biii</sup>

for details another daughter, Mary b. 1864 d. 27 Oct 1887 listed on my info.

Printed on: 1 Dec 2005

Prepared by:

Lawrence One-Name Study

lawrence@one-name.org

http://lawrence-ons.org

add:

1. Byssens Lawrence b. July 2, 1802  
 d. October 13, 1854 in Indiana  
 m. Eliza Root, originally of Bangor, Mass.

3. Lydia Lawrence b. 30 Aug. 1806  
 d. 26 Apr. 1880  
 m. ——— Baldwin

4. Amanda Lawrence b. 16 Mar. 1808  
 d. 26 Apr. 1813

5. Olive <sup>Eliza</sup> Lawrence b. 09 Jul 1810  
 d. 24 Jan 1814

6. Pucetia Elmina Lawrence b. 27 Jan 1812  
 d. 20 Feb 1826  
 m. Dr. Carleton Miles, Winocheburg, Vt.

7. Samantha Lawrence b. 29 Mar. 1814  
 d. 1850

(2) 8. Almon

9. Milton Lawrence b. 13 Feb 1816

Page 2 9. Alister 28 Jan 1818

10. Julian Osh Lawrence b. 15 Feb 1821 d. 11 Aug. 1874

11. Mary Olive Lawrence (Almonath) 11 Nov. 1823

12. Henry

13. Jane Lawrence (Phelps)  
 b. 3 Oct 1828





# Endnotes

- <sup>i</sup>1800 U.S. Population Census, U.S. Arcives M-32 Series, Monkton, Addison County, Vermont, Roll 51, Pg. 96, Miami Public Library.
- <sup>ii</sup>1800 U.S. Census, Monkton, Addison County, Vermont, Roll 51, Pg. 96; Family Group Sheet compiled and submitted by Robert L. Jackson, 810 Purple Sage Terrace, Henderson, NV 89015, email stoneyjax75@aol.com, Jul 2002, updated Dec 2004.
- <sup>iii</sup>1850 U.S. Population Census, U.S. Archives M-432 Series, Monkton, Addison County, Vermont, Roll 920, Pg. 273B, not shown with family; Jackson FGS.
- <sup>iv</sup>Family Group Sheet compiled by Mary Runyon Montgomery and submitted to Lawrence-L@rootsweb.com, email mmontgom@midwives.org, Nov 2001, from Portrait and Biographical Album of Knox Co., Illinois, 1886.
- <sup>v</sup>1800 U.S. Census, Monkton, Addison County, Vermont, Roll 51, Pg. 96.
- <sup>vi</sup>1810 U.S. Population Census, U.S. Archives M252 Series,, Monkton, Addison County, Vermont, Roll 64, Pg. 43, Miami Public Library.
- <sup>vii</sup>1820 U.S. Population Census, U.S. Archives M-33 Series, Monkton, Addison County, Vermont, Roll 126, Pg. 58B.
- <sup>viii</sup>1830 U.S. Population Census, U.S. Archives M-19 Series, Monkton, Addison County, Vermont, Roll 184, Pg. 235.
- <sup>ix</sup>1840 U.S. Population Census, U.S. Archives T-5 Series, Monkton, Addison County, Vermont, Roll 174, Pg.
- <sup>x</sup>1850 U.S. Census, Monkton, Addison County, Vermont, Roll 920, Pg. 272A; 1900 U.S. Population Census, U.S. Archive Series T623, Roll 1691, Pg. 14A, ED 83, St. George, Chittenden County, Vermont; 1880 U.S. Population Census, U.S. Archive Series T9, Roll 1343, Pg. 319A, ED 83, St. George, Chittenden County, Vermont; Jackson FGS.
- <sup>xi</sup>1850 U.S. Census, Monkton, Addison County, Vermont, Roll 920, Pg. 272A.
- <sup>xii</sup>Jackson FGS.
- <sup>xiii</sup>1850 U.S. Census, Monkton, Addison County, Vermont, Roll 920, Pg. 273B; 1850 U.S. Census, Monkton, Addison County, Vermont, Roll 920, Pg. 273B.
- <sup>xiv</sup>1850 U.S. Census, Monkton, Addison County, Vermont, Roll 920, Pg. 273B.
- <sup>xv</sup>1880 Census, Roll 1341, Pg. 165C, Monkton, Addison County, Vermont.
- <sup>xvi</sup>1880 Census, Roll 1341, Pg. 165C, Monkton, Addison County, Vermont.
- <sup>xvii</sup>1850 U.S. Census, Monkton, Addison County, Vermont, Roll 920, Pg. 272A; 1850 U.S. Census, Monkton, Addison County, Vermont, Roll 920, Pg. 272A.
- <sup>xviii</sup>1850 U.S. Census, Monkton, Addison County, Vermont, Roll 920, Pg. 272A.
- <sup>xix</sup>1850 U.S. Census, Monkton, Addison County, Vermont, Roll 920, Pg. 272A.
- <sup>xx</sup>1870 U.S. Population Census, U.S. Archives M593 Series, Roll 1614, Pg. 174A, Monkton, Addison County, Vermont.
- <sup>xxi</sup>1880 Census, Roll 1341, Pg. 159C, Monkton, Addison County, Vermont.
- <sup>xxii</sup>1850 U.S. Census, Monkton, Addison County, Vermont, Roll 920, Pg. 272A; 1850 U.S. Census, Monkton, Addison County, Vermont, Roll 920, Pg. 272A.
- <sup>xxiii</sup>1850 U.S. Census, Monkton, Addison County, Vermont, Roll 920, Pg. 272A.
- <sup>xxiv</sup>1850 U.S. Census, Monkton, Addison County, Vermont, Roll 920, Pg. 272A.
- <sup>xxv</sup>1850 U.S. Census, Monkton, Addison County, Vermont, Roll 920, Pg. 272A.
- <sup>xxvi</sup>1850 U.S. Census, Monkton, Addison County, Vermont, Roll 920, Pg. 272A.
- <sup>xxvii</sup>1850 U.S. Census, Monkton, Addison County, Vermont, Roll 920, Pg. 272A.
- <sup>xxviii</sup>1850 U.S. Census, Monkton, Addison County, Vermont, Roll 920, Pg. 272A.
- <sup>xxix</sup>1850 U.S. Census, Monkton, Addison County, Vermont, Roll 920, Pg. 272A.
- <sup>xxx</sup>1870 U.S. Census, Roll 1614, Pg. 174A, Monkton, Addison County, Vermont.
- <sup>xxxi</sup>1850 U.S. Census, Monkton, Addison County, Vermont, Roll 920, Pg. 272A; Montgomery FGS, from Portrait and Biographical Album of Knox Co., Illinois, 1886; 1850 U.S. Census, Monkton, Addison County, Vermont, Roll 920, Pg. 272A; Montgomery FGS, from Portrait and Biographical Album of Knox Co., Illinois, 1886.
- <sup>xxxii</sup>1850 U.S. Census, Monkton, Addison County, Vermont, Roll 920, Pg. 272A; Montgomery FGS, from Portrait and Biographical Album of Knox Co., Illinois, 1886.
- <sup>xxxiii</sup>1850 U.S. Census, Monkton, Addison County, Vermont, Roll 920, Pg. 272A.
- <sup>xxxiv</sup>1850 U.S. Census, Monkton, Addison County, Vermont, Roll 920, Pg. 272A.
- <sup>xxxv</sup>1850 U.S. Census, Monkton, Addison County, Vermont, Roll 920, Pg. 272A.
- <sup>xxxvi</sup>1850 U.S. Census, Monkton, Addison County, Vermont, Roll 920, Pg. 272A.
- <sup>xxxvii</sup>1850 U.S. Census, Monkton, Addison County, Vermont, Roll 920, Pg. 272A.
- <sup>xxxviii</sup>1850 U.S. Census, Monkton, Addison County, Vermont, Roll 920, Pg. 272A.
- <sup>xxxix</sup>1850 U.S. Census, Monkton, Addison County, Vermont, Roll 920, Pg. 272A, age 1/12.
- <sup>xl</sup>1850 U.S. Census, Monkton, Addison County, Vermont, Roll 920, Pg. 272A.
- <sup>xli</sup>1860 U.S. Population Census, U.S. Archive Series M653, Monkton, Addison County, Vermont, Roll 1315, Pg. 346.
- <sup>xlii</sup>1860 Census, Monkton, Addison County, Vermont, Roll 1315, Pg. 346.
- <sup>xliii</sup>1860 Census, Monkton, Addison County, Vermont, Roll 1315, Pg. 346.
- <sup>xliv</sup>Montgomery FGS.
- <sup>xlv</sup>1860 Census, Monkton, Addison County, Vermont, Roll 1315, Pg. 346.
- <sup>xlvi</sup>1850 U.S. Census, Monkton, Addison County, Vermont, Roll 920, Pg. 273B; 1850 U.S. Census, Monkton, Addison County, Vermont, Roll 920, Pg. 273B.
- <sup>xlvii</sup>1850 U.S. Census, Monkton, Addison County, Vermont, Roll 920, Pg. 273B.
- <sup>xlviii</sup>Jackson FGS; Jackson FGS.
- <sup>xlix</sup>Jackson FGS.
- <sup>i</sup>Jackson FGS.
- <sup>ii</sup>1850 U.S. Census, Roll 920, Pg. 272, Monkton, Addison County, Vermont.
- <sup>iii</sup>1850 U.S. Census, Roll 920, Pg. 272, Monkton, Addison County, Vermont.
- <sup>iii</sup>1870 U.S. Census, Roll 1618, Pg. 701, St. George, Chittenden County, Vermont.
- <sup>iv</sup>1870 U.S. Census, Roll 1618, Pg. 701, St. George, Chittenden County, Vermont.
- <sup>iv</sup>1860 Census, Roll 1319, Pg. 540, St. George, Chittenden County, Vermont.
- <sup>vi</sup>1880 Census, Roll 1343, Pg. 319A, ED 83, St. George, Chittenden County, Vermont.
- <sup>vi</sup>Jackson FGS; 1870 U.S. Census, Roll 1618, Pg. 701, St. George, Chittenden County, Vermont.







- <sup>lviii</sup> 1870 U.S. Census, Roll 1618, Pg. 701, St. George, Chittenden County, Vermont; 1900 Census, Roll 1691, Pg. 14A, ED 83, St. George, Chittenden County, Vermont; 1880 Census, Roll 1343, Pg. 319A, ED 83, St. George, Chittenden County, Vermont.
- <sup>lix</sup> 1870 U.S. Census, Roll 1618, Pg. 701, St. George, Chittenden County, Vermont.
- <sup>lx</sup> 1880 Census, Roll 1343, Pg. 319A, ED 83, St. George, Chittenden County, Vermont.
- <sup>lxi</sup> 1900 Census, Roll 1691, Pg. 14A, ED 83, St. George, Chittenden County, Vermont.
- <sup>lxii</sup> 1910 U.S. Population Census, Roll 1613, Pg. 184A, ED 70, Ward 5, Burlington, Chittenden County, Vermont.
- <sup>lxiii</sup> Jackson FGS.





Subj: **Re: DNA Results**  
Date: 12/31/2005 12:05:39 PM Pacific Standard Time  
From: [lawren05@comcast.net](mailto:lawren05@comcast.net)  
To: [Stoneyjax75@aol.com](mailto:Stoneyjax75@aol.com)

Hi Bob,

I'm confused by your last email. Both John and Philip have been/are being tested for 37 markers. John's 37 marker results are posted at our DNA site at <http://lawrence-ons.org/DNA.html>. You should also have received ID and password in order to go to FTDNA and see the results for John.

From John's home page at FTDNA you can set up your preferences, see all matches, DNA marker results, the recent ethnic origins of his haplogroup, etc. I don't see any reason for YSearch.org as all Lawrence's are already shown at FTDNA and at our site. John differs from Stanley Lawrence (who we regard as the baseline for comparison of John of Wisset descendants) by four markers 3 of which are known to mutate at a faster rate. It is almost certain that John descends from this line. We just have to figure out where he fits in. When we receive Phil's results we can compare his markers with John and Stanley and maybe find some answers. FTDNA also shows 12, 24, and 37 marker matches on home page for John and will also for Phil. We used your email for both so you should have received ID and password. Let me know if you did not.

Looking forward to seeing what you know of Josiah and Diah. Thanks. Don't hesitate to ask if you have any other questions.

Happy New Year,  
Dennis

-----Original Message-----

**From:** [Stoneyjax75@aol.com](mailto:Stoneyjax75@aol.com)  
**Date:** 12/27/05 12:08:46  
**To:** [lawren05@comcast.net](mailto:lawren05@comcast.net)  
**Subject:** Re: DNA Results

Thanks for the reply, Dennis. I am wondering if it is necessary or valuable **to order the extension search 25-37 markers?** Also, should I have John put in the application for the Ysearch.org which supposedly increases the possibilities of matching? And, if so, would I be able to access that if I receive the ID and password recorded for John?

I didn't think there would be a significant number of matches at this level but I am very interested in the relationship between John's matches and those of Phil now being analyzed. Can this comparison be made automatically by the lab, by you, or who?

Thanks for your guidance here.

Bob

Sunday, January 01, 2006 America Online: Stoneyjax75





P.S. I have started preparing the material you requested on Josiah and Diah Lawrence. I will include sources of information for each item but will only list those items which are new information or those in which there is a discrepancy.





**Subj:** Re: Some Questions  
**Date:** 2/9/2006 1:23:37 PM Pacific Standard Time  
**From:**  
**To:**

Hi Bob,

Those are a few hard questions to answer. I have put my thoughts in bold below.

-----Original Message-----

**From:**  
**Date:** 02/07/06 21:02:51  
**To:**  
**Subject:** Some Questions

Hi, Dennis,

In between my hospitalization and the trips to the medics, I have been trying to put together a small report to submit to my Lawrence friends and family regarding the results of the Y chromosome study on John David Lawrence and Philip Drake Lawrence. First, I compared the alleles on each of the three marker tests that were given. I want to double check and make sure I report correctly:

12 Marker test shows 10/12 with differences at Loci 05 and 09.

25 Marker test shows 20/25 with differences at Loci 13, 19 and 23.

37 Marker test shows 31/37 with difference at the locus 34.

The distance relationship charts report that the 20/25 marker means no relationship. So, extending that to the 37 marker test of 31/37, should mean no recent common ancestor, is that correct? With what degree of confidence can we make the statement that no common ancestor exists after John Lawrence of Wissett?

**I agree with your analysis (see DNA.xls attached). We have been using Stanley Lawrence's DNA results as a baseline for descendants of John of Wissett as he has the best documented pedigree to John. Philip Drake and Stanley agree 35/37 with the two markers ones that are recognized as being more volatile. John David is off 33/37 with Stanley and 31/37 with Philip making it unlikely they are related. To what degree of confidence is subjective but with one of the markers they differ by not being one of the more volatile I would say there is a 99% chance John David is not related to John of Wissett.**

I had hoped to show that the Samuel Lawrence (1710) and grandson of Isaac Lawrence, was not the father of John Lawrence (1746), father unknown. If the data supports that notion, and I think it does, we can direct our research toward an alternative father for John. We can explore more fully the claim that a Jonathan Lawrence was, in fact, the father.

Question 2:





In examining the MRCA graph on page one of the Family Tree DNA explanation of the 37 markers, I not the graph accounts for matches between two individuals from perfect to 35/37 markers. Since we are dealing with probabilities here, is there not a graph line for 34/37, 33/37, etc? I seem to be missing something here. **FTDNA looks at first 12 then 24 and finally 37 markers as you did above. It would be to hard to plot less than 35/37 without knowing on which markers they disagreed on.**

Question 3:

In the reports, much is made of "volatile" Dsy's. The explanations do not really explain how these are to be interpreted in any given position. How should a "volatile" Dsy be interpreted? Is it to be ignored in the overall scoring of a relationship or should it be included? It seems from my reading a great deal of uncertainty regarding volatility (I noticed that in comparing John and Phillip, a number of the 6 mismatches are volatile. For example, a 32/37 match between two people shows 3 volatile Dsy's that are mismatches. So do we interpret the relationship as a 35/37 probability, or is it a "questionable" 32/37? I hope you can help me interpret this. **Again this is very subjective it definitely should be included but again go from 12 to 24 to 37 and I would give more weight to a non volatile marker along the way than lessen the value of a more volatile marker.**

3. Is there any special Dsy's you use to determine family groups, or does that come from the genealogies submitted to you at the time of testing? **No I know of no way to interpret the results into family groups except for the matching of all markers. Case in point is two NJ Lawrence's who had no idea they would come close to matching markers for other Wissett descendants.**

4. I have completed my comparisons of both John David and Phillip Drake Lawrence to each other, and I also have finished comparing both of them with the other Lawrence's listed under the family group of John of Wissett. Phillip seems to have very tight scores with several of them. In fact, the comparisons of Phil to John David seem to show more looseness than with any other comparison. I am sure your computer has a program that will run those comparisons rather quickly. I hope I did not make any errors. (I did triple check my figures)

**I wish I did have a program to make comparisons! I just plug all into excel and match same as you did and I agree with your assessment.**

I'm trying not to step into the drop off and be swallowed up by the ocean of DNA knowledge, but yet the urge to "know" is still burning brightly. I would appreciate any light you could shed on these questions. I am trying to wind this part up as soon as possible. One final question. Do you automatically send out information about new members periodically? Or does one have to visit the project number and password for new information on an occasional basis? **Your email address was used for both Philip and John with FTDNA and any matches to them should be sent to you if you so indicated to them under "setup preferences". You can also visit our site at <http://lawrence-one.org/DNA.html> from time to time.**

Thanks Dennis, and my apologies for being a bit of a pest on this! **No need to apologize but know that I am by no means an authority on this subject. FTDNA has a FAQ page which they update and there are a few other sites where results are analyzed, but I agree it is hard not to be swallowed up by it all.**

My best to you and a toast to the project! May all our "unknowns" become

*Common Knowledge!*

*Babe*

Thursday, February 09, 2006 America Online: Stoneyjx75







## Thomas Lawrence of Fishkill, Dutchess Co., NY

Subject: **Thomas LAWRENCE** \*Ancestor of Y-DNA Project participant #3926

Birth: 05 Dec 1771

1800 Cens: 04 Aug 1800 Fishkill, Dutchess Co., New York.

Note: 19 Feb 1802 Thomas was appointed Ensign in Lt.Col. John B. Van Wyck Regiment, Benjamin Hasbrouck, Major.

Note: \_\_\_\_ 1806 He was appointed Lieutenant, John B. Van Wyck Regiment.

Baptism: 02 Nov 1806 Reformed Dutch Church, Fishkill, Dutchess Co., New York; as an adult the same day a child of John VELTMAN and Catharine LAWRENCE was baptized.

Note: \_\_ Mar 1807 He and Deborah, his wife, to Henry Churchell both of Fishkill sold for \$484 land abutting Abraham Schenck, Issac D. Tellers, and Peter Bogardus (60 1/4 acres).

Note: \_\_\_\_ 1808 Thomas was appointed Captain, Lt. Col. Benjamin Hasbrouck Regiment.

Note: \_\_\_\_ 1809 He refuses Captaincy.

1810 Cens: 06 Aug 1810 Fishkill, Dutchess Co., New York.

Note: \_\_\_\_ 1813 the Reformed Church of Fishkill Landing's first church edifice was built on the present sight through the principal agency of Messrs. John P DeWint and Thomas Lawrence.

Note: \_\_ Aug 1816 From Hasbrouke's History of Dutchess Co. we learn that " on completion of the Long Wharf, Messrs. Carpenter, Lawrence, and DeWint built a horseboat for the Newburgh ferry from that point. This boat was 62 feet long and 42 feet wide, probably a catarmaran as that was the usual style of ferry boat of the period.....This boat was named the Moses Rogers in honor of the captain who took the first steamship the Savannah, across the Atlantic. The ferry boat was propelled by eight horses on 'sweeps' and was said to have been capable of carrying ten loaded teams and made the distance of one mile in ten or twelve minutes."

Note: 13 Aug 1816 From Eager's History of Orange Co. we hear that " J. & L. Carpenter, J.P. DeWint, and Thomas Lawrence owners of the Newburgh Ferry, first used a horse boat. She was called the Jason Rogers and crossed the river the first time with the following cargo: 1 coach and horse, 1 wagon and horse, 17 chaises and horses, 1 horse and 50 passengers.

Note: 16 Sep 1816 Hasbrouke further states that "About the year 1812, John Peter DeWint, having built the Long Dock for his business of freighting on the river, took out a license from the County Court, then

## Thomas Lawrence of Fishkill, Dutchess Co., NY

Subject: Thomas LAWRENCE \* Ancestor of Y-DNA Project participant 43926

BIRTH: 05 Dec 1771  
 1800 Census: 04 Aug 1800 Fishkill, Dutchess Co., New York  
 Notes: 19 Feb 1803 Thomas was appointed Ensign in Lt. Col. John B. Van Wych Regiment, Benjamin Hasbrouck, Major.  
 Notes: \_\_\_\_\_ 1806 He was appointed Lieutenant, John B. Van Wych Regiment.  
 Baptism: 05 Nov 1806 Reformed Dutch Church, Fishkill, Dutchess Co., New York; as an adult the same day a child of John VERTMAN and Catherine LAWRENCE was baptized.  
 Notes: \_\_\_\_\_ Mar 1807 He and Deborah, his wife, to Henry Churchill both of Fishkill sold for \$484 land adjoining Abraham Schenck, Isaac D. Teller, and Peter Bogardus (60 1/4 acres).  
 Notes: \_\_\_\_\_ 1808 Thomas was appointed Captain, Lt. Col. Benjamin Hasbrouck Regiment.  
 Notes: \_\_\_\_\_ 1809 He was Captain.  
 1810 Census: 06 Aug 1810 Fishkill, Dutchess Co., New York  
 Notes: \_\_\_\_\_ 1813 The Reformed Church of Fishkill Landing's first church edifice was built on the present site through the financial agency of Messrs. John P. DeWint and Thomas Lawrence.  
 Notes: \_\_\_\_\_ Aug 1816 From Hasbrouck's History of Dutchess Co. we learn that "on completion of the Long Wharf, Messrs. Carpenter, Lawrence, and DeWint built a horseboat for the Newburgh ferry from that point. The boat was 63 feet long and 43 feet wide, probably a coterminal as that was the usual style of ferry boat of the period. . . . The boat was named the Moses Rogers in honor of the captain who took the first steamship the Savannah across the Atlantic. The ferry boat was propelled by eight horses on 'swags' and was said to have been capable of carrying ten loaded teams and made the distance of one mile in ten or twelve minutes."  
 Notes: 13 Aug 1816 From Egner's History of Orange Co. we hear that "J. B. Carpenter, J. P. DeWint, and Thomas Lawrence owners of the Newburgh Ferry, first used a horse boat. She was called the Jason Rogers and crossed the river the first time with the following cargo: 1 coach and horse, 1 wagon and horse, 17 clippers and horses, 1 horse and 26 passengers.  
 Notes: 16 Sep 1816 Hasbrouck further states that "About the year 1813 John Peter DeWint, having built the Long Dock for his business of freighting on the river, took out a license from the County Court, then



called Court of Common Pleas, to operate a ferry to and from his wharf and Newburgh, whereupon Martin Wiltsie, who claimed the exclusive right under the Colden charter to ferriage from the Fishkill shore, consulted Thomas Emmet, a celebrated member of the New York Bar, as to his rights and remedy. The opinion is dated New York Sept 16, 1816 and reads as follows: *Opinion to Martin Wiltsie, Jr. of Fishkill Landing on the rights to the Ferry from Fishkill shore to Newburgh:*

*Case - 25 june 1743, Alexander Colden obtained a patent for the sole and full liberty to keep a ferry from the West to the East and from the east to the West side of the river opposite Newburgh. This right by some conveyances for a valuable consideration became vested in Jacob and Leonard Carpenter of Newburgh. Under the allegation of non-user the Patent and of long continued possession in themselves, Peter Bogardus and Mr. Wiltsie contested the Patent right to ferry on the east side, and by way of strengthening their title took a licence for a ferry from the Court of Common Pleas of Dutchess Co. (vid 2 N Rev. laws 210).*

*This controversy was comprised and on the 8 Feby 1805 Articles of Agreement were made between the Carpenters of the first part, Martin Wiltsie, Jr. and Peter Bogardus of Fishkill Landing of the second part granted and conveyed to the parties of the second part in fee a full liberty to land their ferry boats on any of their wharves or ferrystairs at Newburgh. And parties of the second part granted and conveyed in fee the same liberty to parties of the first. It was by said articles agreed between the parties that no new ferry should be set up or established at Fishkill Landings to any part of said Newburgh by either of the parties to the said agreement, and that none of the ferries from the said Fishkill Landing should take any ferriage from the wharves of Newburgh without the consent of the Carpenters and that no ferryboat from Newburgh should take ferriage from any of the landings or wharves of the said Fishkill Landings.*

*On the 28 August 1805, a deed of conveyance was made between the Carpenters of the first part and Martin Wiltsie, Martin Wiltsie Jr., and Peter Bogardus of the town of Fishkill of the second part. By it the parties of the first part bargained, sold, and conveyed to the parties of the second part in fee all their right, title, interest and claim to the ferry on the East side of the Hudson river which was granted to Colden. They the parties of the second part for ever after fulfilling and performing the duties required by the grant. They have ever since been regularly performed and Mr. Wiltsie and Bogardus kept a ferry from Wiltsie's landing. John P. DeWint having made a new and long wharf on the Fishkill side, he and Thomas Lawrence set up a ferry from it in 1812; having applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Dutchess County for a license under existing law (2N. Rev. Laws 210) which was granted; but without intending to prejudice the patent. DeWint and Lawrence in order to strengthen themselves have contrived to associate with them the Carpenters and as it is supposed Peter Bogardus and the new team boat set up by them runs not only under the license, but also under the title of the ferrying from DeWint's long wharf - while Mr. Wiltsie still ferries from his accustomed wharf, but is materially injured by the competition.*







*Question - Has Mr. Wiltsie any remedy for the injury he is suffering and what, and against whom? Then follows the argument, which being quite long and technical is here omitted. The conclusion reached by Emmet was that Martin Wiltsie was virtually without remedy."*

Note: \_\_\_\_ 1819 Hasbrouke went on to state that "The third ferry was from the Long Dock and was established by one Lawrence. He, however, failed after spending upwards of \$20,000 in building the Long Dock. The house where Mr. Lawrence lived is still standing (much altered) on North Avenue opposite the old entrance to the DeWint homestead now known as Tompkins Avenue. Mr. Lawrence married a Bogardus, who was a descendant of the famous Anneke Jans."

1820 Cens: 07 Aug 1820 Fishkill, Dutchess Co., New York.

Note: 19 Jan 1822 Land of Thomas Lawrence was siezed on 18 Oct. 1821 to be sold at auction to pay debt to the President, Director, Bank of Newburgh. Said debt of \$6000 plus \$14.72 damages of papers filed 20 April 1820. Writ of Execution issued out of the Supreme Court of the State of New York to said William Griffen then Sheriff of Dutchess County. Land in the town of Fishkill bounded on the north by Isaac Teller and others, east by Isaac Tellers, south by Putnam County line, and west by Daniel Aunin, 100 acres more or less sold to highest bidder, John Forsythe for \$400. Another parcel was auctioned and sold to Isaac Belknap for \$17. Deeded.

Note: 12 Jul 1824 Further land of Thomas Lawrence situated in the town and county bounded south and east by the highway, north and west by Martin Wiltse, Jr., was sold at auction to Peter H. Schenck for \$1026.

1830 Cens: 01 Jun 1830 Orange Co., New York.

Death: 28 Jun 1843 Ulrichsville, Tuscarawas Co., OH.

Parents: unknown

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Marriage: 11 Feb 1794 Fishkill, Dutchess Co., New York.

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Spouse: Deborah BOGARDUS

Birth: 19 Jul 1773 Fishkill, Dutchess Co., New York.

Baptism: 05 Aug 1773 Reformed Dutch Church, Fishkill, Dutchess Co., New York.

Death: 14 Aug 1836 St. Andrews, Orange Co., New York.

Father: Petrus BOGARDUS (1720-1784)

Mother: Elisabeth MCKABE (1734-1806)

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Six Children

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1/F Margaret LAWRENCE

Birth: \_\_\_\_ 1795 Fishkill, Dutchess Co., New York.

Marriage: 27 Apr 1819 John GEIB (1793- ); Fishkill, Dutchess Co., New





York.

Death: 04 Aug 1871 Jersey City, New Jersey.

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2/M Robert LAWRENCE

Birth: 07 Sep 1796 Fishkill, Dutchess Co., New York.

Baptism: 23 Aug 1797 Reformed Dutch Church, Fishkill, Dutchess Co., New York.

Marriage: 26 Sep 1820 Jane Ann SCHENCK (1800-1875), daughter of Abraham H. SCHENCK and Sarah WILTSE; Fishkill, Dutchess Co., New York.

Daughter: cir \_\_\_\_ 1821 Julia LAWRENCE; St.Andrews, Orange Co., New York.

Son: 07 Dec 1823 John G. LAWRENCE; St.Andrews, Orange Co., New York.

Daughter: 15 Nov 1825 Sarah Schenck LAWRENCE; St.Andrews, Orange Co., New York.

Daughter: 05 Mar 1828 Emily LAWRENCE; St.Andrews, Orange Co., New York.

Son: 10 Apr 1830 Edwin Schenck LAWRENCE; St.Andrews, Orange Co., New York.

Son: \_\_\_\_ Oct 1832 George Schenck LAWRENCE; St.Andrews, Orange Co., New York.

Daughter: \_\_\_\_ 1836 Amenia LAWRENCE; St.Andrews, Orange Co., New York.

Daughter: \_\_\_\_ 1840 Antonette LAWRENCE; St.Andrews, Orange Co., New York.

1850 Cens: 01 Jun 1850 Hotel, Fishkill, Dutchess Co., New York.

Death: 11 Apr 1857 Matteawan, Dutchess Co., New York.

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3/M Peter LAWRENCE

Birth: 14 Jan 1798 Fishkill, Dutchess Co., New York.

Baptism: 10 Mar 1799 Reformed Dutch Church, Fishkill, Dutchess Co., New York.

Marriage: \_\_\_\_ Sarah Jane ALBERTSON (1813- )

Daughter: \_\_\_\_ 1828 Deborah LAWRENCE; New Jersey.

Son: 01 Sep 1830 Abram R. LAWRENCE; New York City, New York.

Residence: 1833-1838 136 Water, New York City, New York.

Son: 26 Mar 1833 Marinus Willet LAWRENCE; New York City, New York.

Son: 22 May 1835 George Henry LAWRENCE; New York City, New York.

Daughter: 03 Dec 1837 Emily Helen LAWRENCE; New York City, New York.

Daughter: 04 Nov 1840 Mary B. LAWRENCE; New York City, New York.

Residence: 1842-1848 99 Clinton, New York City, New York.

Note: \_\_\_\_ 1846 Peter with son Marinus Willet LAWRENCE (1833-1901); first came to the Adirondack mountains.

Residence: 1849-1851 139 Broome, New York City, New York.

1850 Cens: 01 Jun 1850 Sarah Jane ALBERTSON (1813- ); New York City, New York.





1850 Cens: 01 Jun 1850 Lake Pleasant, Hamilton Co., New York.  
Residence: 1851-1852 211 Water, New York City, New York.  
Divorce: 1850-1856 Sarah Jane ALBERTSON (1813- ), New York City, New York.  
1860 Cens: 01 Jun 1860 Abram R. LAWRENCE (1830- ); Arietta, Hamilton Co., New York.  
1870 Cens: 01 Jun 1870 Lake Pleasant, Hamilton Co., New York.  
Death: aft \_\_ Jun 1870 Lake Pleasant, Hamilton Co., New York.

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4/F Maria Louise LAWRENCE

Birth: 31 Oct 1799 Fishkill, Dutchess Co., New York.  
Baptism: 11 Jan 1801 Reformed Dutch Church, Fishkill, Dutchess Co., New York.  
Marriage: 27 Sep 1820 Henry BRETT (1796-1867); Fishkill, Dutchess Co., New York.  
Daughter: cir \_\_ \_\_ 1828 Caroline BRETT; New York.  
Daughter: cir \_\_ \_\_ 1831 Mary BRETT; New York.  
1840 Cens: 01 Jun 1840 Henry BRETT (1796-1867); Fishkill, Dutchess Co., New York.  
1860 Cens: 01 Jun 1860 Henry BRETT (1796-1867); Newburgh, Orange Co., New York.

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5/F Elizabeth LAWRENCE

Birth: 25 Sep 1806 Fishkill, Dutchess Co., New York.  
Baptism: 14 Jan 1807 Reformed Dutch Church, Fishkill, Dutchess Co., New York.  
Marriage: 20 Mar 1832 Alexander L. CARPENTER (1802-1847); home of Robert Lawrence, St. Andrews, Orange Co., New York.  
1840 Cens: 01 Jun 1840 Alexander L. CARPENTER (1802-1847); Ulrichsville, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio.  
1850 Cens: 01 Jun 1850 Newburgh, Orange Co., New York.

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6/M Thomas LAWRENCE

Birth: 19 Sep 1811 Fishkill, Dutchess Co., New York.  
Baptism: 28 Nov 1811 Reformed Dutch Church, Fishkill, Dutchess Co., New York.  
1870 Cens: 01 Jun 1870 Onandaga, Onandaga Co., New York.

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[Download](#) a gedcom file on this family.

Anyone interested in this family please contact [Dennis Lawrence](#).





26 Jun 2007  
810 Purple Sage Terrace  
Henderson, NV. 89015

Mr. Edward Lawrence  
3015 28<sup>th</sup> Ave S.E.  
Olympia, Washington 98501-3992

Dear Mr. Lawrence,

Thank you so much for your response to my letter. I am excited that you would be willing to help in our study of the Lawrence surname. I have begun contacts with the Lawrence one-name Study Director to begin the process of DNA sampling. Your responsibility will be to provide samples of your DNA by tacking several swabs from inside the cheeks and depositing them in the tubes which come from the kits provided. The tubes are then sealed and mailed back to the DNA laboratory in Arizona. The processing will take some time, generally 4 to 5 weeks before results are known. The resulting numbers will indicate the degree of ancestral closeness of others in the group. I am asking for a 37 marker test. That size should be adequate to show whether our more recent ancestral background is similar to ours. I will make arrangements to prepay the costs to the Laboratory so you will have no responsibility for that. When you get the package from the Lab, simply follow the instruction they give you. It shouldn't take but a few minutes of your time.

I will continue to send information to you as I receive it from the Lawrence one-name study group. I am quite sure you will hear from them soon. I am assuming you do not have an Email computer address so we will handle things by the U.S.Mail. If you have any questions you can certainly call me at 1-702-566-0166. Since I am now living alone, please leave a message if I am not at home.

So, the wheels are in motion and I hope, if everything turns out with a match, we will help to solve a dilemma which my ancestry could not solve 200 years ago. Oh, by the way, the one-name study group may request any ancestral information you may have verified in past research of yours, perhaps done by Barbara. Incidentally, my contacts just refer to me as "Bob" and you are welcome to do the same.

Thanks again for your willingness to help in this matter.

Sincerely,





May 6, 2007  
Mr. Gregory E. Lawrence  
4444 Meridian NE  
Olympia, Washington 98516

Dear Mr. Lawrence,

I have just received the enclosed letter that I recently sent to Mr. Edward Lawrence in Olympia. Apparently the letter was non-deliverable at the address I had available. When you examine the contents of that letter, I hope that some way you might help me solve a dilemma which has plagued my "Lawrence" ancestry for some 200 years.

When I retired from the University of Minnesota faculty in 1993, we moved to Henderson, NV., where my young wife secured employment. She and my stepson moved back to the Midwest in 2001. I remained in Nevada. The weather was kind to my arthritis. In 2001 I began my own research on those ancestors whose surnames matched the work done by my father (in 1930). The surname "Lawrence" was prominent and the evidence was very traceable back to my 4<sup>th</sup> great grandfather, John Lawrence, (1746-1825). I located, through the internet, a number of Lawrence researchers whose data allowed me to bring many lines up-to-date. Few of these folks could provide any proof of John Lawrence's father. Several suggested that his father was a Jonathan Lawrence who married first Elizabeth Buttrick and second, Hannah Robbins.

Ms. Ruth Hindmarsh Hoeper, a Lawrence researcher for some 40 years, has been instrumental in helping me make appropriate contacts. Apparently she had some communication with Edward or Linda Lawrence a number of years ago. I understood that you, being a son of Edward, might be willing to help me.

As you will read in my enclosed letter, I have moved into the area of genetic genealogy. I am trying, through the use of markers on the Y-chromosomes, to locate Lawrence males who clearly come from the New England Lawrence line and perhaps lead me through the blank wall past John (1746). This work is part of a major project researching the Lawrence name called the *Lawrence one-name study*. This project gathers Y-chromosome data, reports the markers results which can then be compared to others with that surname. The laboratory at the University of Arizona is handling all of the testing of the DNA and the results are sent to the participants.

I believe I mentioned in Edward's letter some of what I have completed. I was able to enlist the participation of two men of the surname Lawrence whose lines differed from about 1750 yet both came from New England Lawrences. One of these lines claimed Jonathan Lawrence and Hannah Robbins as parents of John(1746). The other claimed that John (1746) was the son of Samuel Lawrence and a brother of Josiah Lawrence. I was able to have the DNA analyzed and was able to say with 90% certainty that John (1746) was NOT the son of Samuel. However, I could not say that he was the son of Jonathan and Hannah, since I had not found a living descendant to test and compare. I am hoping that you might be willing to serve this cause by providing a sample of your





DNA to examine. If you would be interested in participating, you should know that the director of the One-Name Lawrence Study will handle all the details. I will provide him with your name, address and Email address, if you have one, and he will contact you with detailed information. The process is very simple. A kit will be sent to you directly from the laboratory containing directions for the swabs and for mailing. Simply follow the directions and re-mail the swabs to the laboratory. Just a few minutes of your time would be taken. The cost should be somewhere around 200-300 dollars for a 37 marker testing. Because of our great interest in what can come from this project, we will be happy to cover this cost for you if you so desire. When I know of your interest, I will start the ball rolling! If, for some reason, you do not want to participate, I would appreciate knowing any other Lawrences of your line that might be a willing candidate.

If you would like more detailed information about DNA testing or the Lawrence One-Name Study, I would be happy to send it to you. Also, if you would like to see a copy of my summary report on the study recently completed, I can send that to you as well.

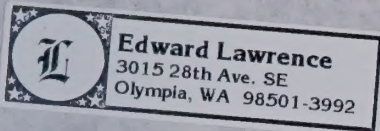
While it is not an immediate necessity, several of my research partners are reaching a "ripe" old age and really are interested in what this research can tell us (including yours truly, age 81!).

Hoping to hear from you soon,

Robert L. Jackson, PhD  
810 Purple Sage Terrace  
Henderson, NV. 89015  
Tel: 702-566-0166  
Email: Stoneyjax75@aol.com







6-22-07

Mr. Robert Jackson

Dear Sir,

Sorry to be so late with a  
answer to your letter - I am Edward  
Lawrence - Gregory is my Barbara's  
son. My wife Barbara is the one  
involved in genealogy. She had a  
stroke several years ago and is not as  
sharp as she once was - me neither  
as long as it doesn't cost me any  
thing I am willing to take any test  
you would like. You have perked  
our interest in the Lawrence family  
history again

happy hunting

Ed Lawrence

P.S. I know what you mean about age  
I turned 87 last month  
Barbara is 79





July 12, 2007  
Mr. Edward Lawrence  
3015 28<sup>th</sup> Ave. SE.  
Olympia, Washington 98501-3992

Dear Edward,

I have just received a note from James H. Lawrence, the Project Director for the Lawrence surname, stating that he has ordered the DNA Kit which will be sent to you in 2-3 days. Your Kit number will be #96773. Please follow the instructions given in the kit. When completed, the Kit should be sent back as directed in the instructions.

**NOTE: WHEN YOU RUB THE SWAB ON THE INSIDE OF THE CHEEK, MAKE SURE YOU RUB HARD ENOUGH TO GIVE A GOOD SAMPLE FOR TESTING. JIM LAWRENCE ASKED ME TO REMIND YOU OF THIS IMPORTANT STEP.**

The invoice will be sent to me and I will take care of the costs of the whole process. If you have any questions, I can be reached at 1-702-566-0166 by telephone.

I have ordered a 25 marker test to start the process. If your haplogroup matches, we will then order a 37 marker upgrade. This will not require another sample, they will merely test additional markers on the Y Chromosome from the samples you have already sent. I have little doubt that you belong to the same haplogroup as most Lawrences in this country have origins which indicate Western European patterns.

I am sending along the latest "stuff" from the Lawrence one-name study. The first page gives you a synopsis of what the study is about. Most of pages 2-7 give the analyses of those persons who have contributed DNA to the study. (more about that after the testing has been done.) You can ignore that material now. Pages 7-8 describe some of the outcomes which have been obtained up to the present date. For security reasons you will be known as Kit 96773. You can wear that with pride!

Again, I am delighted that you are joining us in the search for our ancestry. I am convinced that the DNA technology can be proof beyond any doubt about our surname heritage.

Most sincerely,

Bob





http://content.ancestry.com/ieexec/?htx=View&I=an&dbid=62244&iid=MNT626\_1094-104... S/29/2007

Subj: **Family Tree DNA Kit Received**  
 Date: 7/20/2007 1:40:52 P.M. Pacific Daylight Time  
 From: [info@familytreedna.com](mailto:info@familytreedna.com)  
 To: [Stoneyjax75@aol.com](mailto:Stoneyjax75@aol.com)

Dear Family Tree DNA Customer:

Please read this message carefully.

Your DNA sample kit, number 96773 was received today at Family Tree DNA.

From now on you can follow the progress of your test by logging in at our home page with your kit #96773 and password P5810. We recommend recording your kit number and password in a safe place, or keeping this email.

The next step is the processing of your sample at our lab. When the lab has completed the processing, you will be notified immediately by email.

Our tests meet the highest standard for precision and reliability which requires individual verification by very skilled professionals. Therefore, typical times between the time when the kit goes to the lab for processing and the availability of results is:

|                               |           |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| 12 Marker Y-DNA               | - 4 weeks |
| 25 Marker Y-DNA               | - 6 weeks |
| 37 Marker Y-DNA               | - 6 weeks |
| 67 Marker Y-DNA               | - 6 weeks |
| 12 to 25 Marker Y-DNA Upgrade | - 4 Weeks |
| 12 to 37 Marker Y-DNA Upgrade | - 4 Weeks |
| 25 to 37 Marker Y-DNA Upgrade | - 4 Weeks |
| 12 to 67 Marker Y-DNA Upgrade | - 6 Weeks |
| 25 to 67 Marker Y-DNA Upgrade | - 5 Weeks |
| 37 to 67 Marker Y-DNA Upgrade | - 5 Weeks |

mtDNA Tests - 5 Weeks

(kits go to the lab in batches every week)

These times are for tests that have a successful outcome from the first run at the lab. Approximately 85% of the first runs are successful. The tests are rerun on the other 15% until a good result is obtained. Unfortunately, each rerun adds two weeks to the process. We understand that the delay is frustrating to participants. When a delay occurs, your sample is being rerun as many times as it takes to achieve a successful result.

Finally, we would like to recommend that you join the International Society of Genetic Genealogy at [www.isogg.org](http://www.isogg.org). Membership is free and it is a good resource.

Thank you for choosing Family Tree DNA,

Bennett Greenspan  
 President  
<http://www.FamilyTreeDNA.com>  
 World's First and Largest Genetic Genealogy Organization

Family Tree DNA

Friday, July 20, 2007 America Online: Stoneyjax75





Subj: **Family Tree DNA Kit Received**  
Date: 5/4/2006 12:38:39 PM Pacific Daylight Time  
From: [info@familytreedna.com](mailto:info@familytreedna.com)  
To: [Stoneyjax75@aol.com](mailto:Stoneyjax75@aol.com)

Dear Family Tree DNA Customer:

Please read this message carefully.

Your DNA sample kit, number 61606 was received today at Family Tree DNA.

From now on you can follow the progress of your test by logging in at our home page with your kit #61606 and password V5463. We recommend recording your kit number and password in a safe place, or keeping this email.

The next step is the processing of your sample at our lab. When the lab has completed the processing, you will be notified immediately by email.

Our tests meet the highest standard for precision and reliability which requires individual verification by very skilled professionals. Therefore, typical times between the time when the kit goes to the lab for processing

and the availability of results is:

|                               |           |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| 12 Marker Y-DNA               | - 4 weeks |
| 25 Marker Y-DNA               | - 6 weeks |
| 37 Marker Y-DNA               | - 6 weeks |
| 59 Marker Y-DNA               | - 6 weeks |
| 12 to 25 Marker Y-DNA Upgrade | - 4 Weeks |
| 12 to 37 Marker Y-DNA Upgrade | - 4 Weeks |
| 25 to 37 Marker Y-DNA Upgrade | - 4 Weeks |
| 12 to 59 Marker Y-DNA Upgrade | - 6 Weeks |
| 25 to 59 Marker Y-DNA Upgrade | - 5 Weeks |
| 37 to 59 Marker Y-DNA Upgrade | - 5 Weeks |





## mtDNA Tests - 5 Weeks

(kits go to the lab in batches every week)

These times are for tests that have a successful outcome from the first run at the lab. Approximately 85% of the first runs are successful. The tests are rerun on the other 15% until a good result is obtained. Unfortunately, each rerun adds two weeks to the process. We understand that the delay is frustrating to participants. When a delay occurs, your sample is being rerun as many times as it takes to achieve a successful result.

Finally, we would like to recommend that you join the International Society of Genetic Genealogy at [www.isogg.org](http://www.isogg.org). Membership is free and it is a good resource.

Thank you for choosing Family Tree DNA,

Bennett Greenspan  
President

<http://www.FamilyTreeDNA.com>

World's First and Largest Genetic Genealogy Organization

Family Tree DNA





Ruth A. Hoeper

May 23, 2005

Dear Bob,

I really hope that Y-DNA for your project is productive and does solve a LAWRENCE ancestry problem. Although I was seeing two sets of ancestors either from Jonathan & Hannah Robbins Lawrence or Samuel & Mary (?) Lawrence of CT, there is that long Lawrence Lineage in your Looseleaf A-Q sent us sometime ago. What a lineage that is.

Imagine what I could have researched in the Hague, The Netherlands in 1962 when our family lived there for a year! I did not even know then that my gt.gd.f. Dierkes had sailed from Rotterdam, before 1850 and settled in Ft. Wayne, Indiana.

The enclosed paper is what I obtained from Wauwatosa Library 4-14-05. This is on the woman's side. Certainly doesn't seem to be as helpful except to show I do descend from Mary Cleveland Lawrence or Mary Sherman Stanton. Well, I've been sure of that since visiting Bennington in Aug. 1992.

Even so, I've come a long way as my Gd.mo Sarah Ann Martin Dierkes (Mrs. Anthony) had so many bits and pieces of family ancestry information to pass on as told to her by Gt.gd.mother Elizabeth Stanton Martin who raised Sarah Ann Martin.

I'm glad you are a skilled mathematician, as I just try to follow the over all information.

With affection,

*Ruth*

Enc. Paper mtDNA Mitochondria Information - Genealogy  
(File set up: Y- DNA -RLJ's project.)

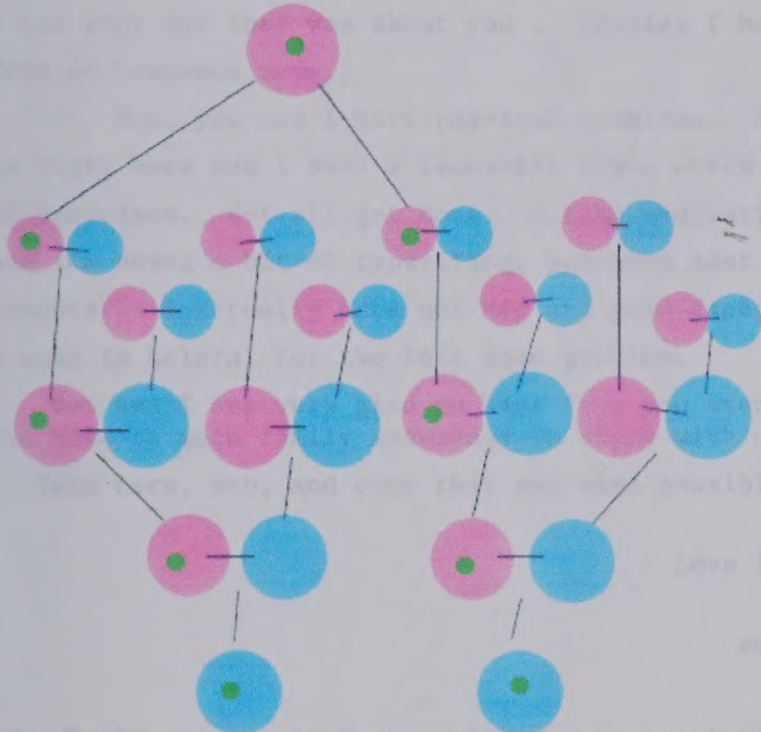




mtDNA can be very hard to understand in genealogy. How does this mtDNA information help you connect to your relatives? Here is a description of how it works.

First, some basic biology. Your mitochondria are tiny entities that live IN your cells. They were the inspiration for the "mitichlorians" in the Star Wars series. When a sperm and egg meet up to form a new human baby, the sperm has NO mitichlorian DNA. Only the egg does. Meaning that a baby child ONLY has the mitichlorian - 100% accurate - from the mother. The mitichlorian DNA is passed down from mother to children, from generation to generation, no changes or alterations.

So look at this chart:



The pink circles are female, the blue are boys. This chart shows a mother who had two girls, and a few generations later we're looking at two male offspring descendants. The green dots show how that exact same mitichlorian from the original mother kept going down through the females. What the other male children did does not matter - they could NOT pass down mitichlorians in their sperm. Who the females married did not matter - their husbands could NOT pass down mitichlorians. All that matters is the females, and their female daughters.

mtDNA testing is therefore very accurate. You can't get false results from "another trail" - the other trails all go dead. The mtDNA is NOT passed along from any male. The only line being traced is the female line.

On the other hand, they can be TOO accurate. Since this mtDNA is passed down pretty much flawlessly from generation to generation, you could find a match meaning you found a common ancestor 5 generations ago. It could ALSO mean that you had a common female ancestor 25 generations ago even though the one 5 generations ago was not the same. In both cases you would have the same mtDNA match. So if for example you are researching a family in Ireland where they entire family stayed there for over 1,000 years, everyone is related to everyone else. Everyone could have that same exact mtDNA :) It wouldn't prove who married who - p.2: just that they all are descended from a common female.)

related to everyone else. Everyone could have that same exact mtDNA. (It wouldn't prove who married who - just that they all are descended from a common female.)

you are researching a family in Ireland where they entire family stayed there for over 1,000 years. Everyone is generations ago was not the same. In both cases you would have the same mtDNA match. So if for example generations ago you found a common female ancestor 25 generations ago even though the one's generation to generation you could find a male's meaning you found a common ancestor 2 generations ago. If on the other hand they can be 100% accurate. Since this mtDNA is passed down pretty much faithfully from dead. The mtDNA is NOT passed along from one male. The only line being traced is the female line.

mtDNA testing is therefore very accurate. You won't get false results from "another half" - the other halfs all go daughters

mother - they husbands could NOT pass down mitochondria. All that matters is the female, and then female does not matter - they could NOT pass down mitochondria in their sperm. Who the female married did not inheritance from the original mother kept going down through the females. What the other male children did generations ago are looking at her male offspring descendants. The exact date shows how that can't same. The pink circles are females, the blue are boys. This chart shows a mother who had two girls and a son.



so look at this chart

generation to generation, no changes or alterations.

100% accurate - from the mother. The mitochondria DNA is passed down from mother to children. From sperm has NO mitochondria DNA. Only the egg has the mitochondria. The egg and sperm meet up to form a new human baby. The for the "mitochondria" in the Star Wars series.

RUTH A. HOEPER  
7523 GRAND PARKWAY  
WAUWATOSA, WI 53213-3566

First some basic biology. Your mitochondria are tiny entities that live in your cells. They were the inspiration

your relatively short is a description of how it works.

mtDNA can be very hard to understand in genetics. How does this mtDNA information help you connect to



RUTH A. KOEPER  
7523 GRAND PARKWAY  
WAUWATOSA, WI 53213-3566

July 24, 2007

Dear Bob,

Your June 26, '07 was not opened until July 10, 2007, and only now am I getting to an answer. I'm so behind in filing that I can't locate the letter in which I'm a member of "footing the boot" in Lawrence/YDNA project.

Enclosed is a check for \$500.00 aid in expenses. More when needed.

I am very pleased that Edward L. Lawrence has agreed to YDNA test. I'm sure he went back in his wife Barbara's genealogy<sup>\*</sup> collection and found the material I had sent her that was about you. (Copies I had sent you & my remarks about YDNA on Lawrence name.)

Bob, you and I have physical problems. My left knee is turning toward my right knee and I have a removable brace which I should wear more often and lots of exercises. Not all get done. I take medications for depression and tremors. And I'm doing a bit of typewriting, but have lost touch on how to use the computer. I actually have not had any pain except when knees swelled a great deal. A cane is helpful for the left knee problem.

Ben and I are very glad to hear from you even if e-mails are opened late. You have so much family knowledge to share with us and pictures and diaries, too.

Take care, Bob, and come this way when possible.

Love from *Ruth, Ben*

and Ben, too.

\*See "Ruth's Material, Section IV" for my correspondence with Barbara.

This material with two old letters went out in June of 2000.

July 24, 1993

Dear Bob,

Bob, I'm not sure if you got my letter of June 18, 1993, and only now am I getting to an answer. I'm so sorry that I can't locate the letter in which I'm a member of "Lobbying the Poor" in Lawrence (YMAA project).

Enclosed is a check for \$500.00 and in exchange, I'm sure he went back to his wife Barbara's generosity collection and found the material I had sent her last week about you. (I hope I had sent you a my return about YMAA on Lawrence Street.)

Bob, you and I have physical problems. My left knee is hurting more and my right knee and I have a terrible pain which I should have seen about the last of November. But all for that, I take medication for depression and anxiety, and I'm doing a bit of typing, but have lost touch on the computer. I actually have not had my pain except when I was away from the computer. A case is helpful for the left knee problem.

Bob and I are very glad to hear from you even if e-mails are opened. You have so much family knowledge to share with us and pictures and stories. Take care, Bob, and come this way when possible.

Love from  
*Barbara*  
and Bob, too.

\*See Bob's material, "Section IV" for my correspondence with Barbara.  
This material with our old letters went out in June of 1990.



Subj: **Wissett Descendants Data**  
 Date: 6/15/2006 4:21:41 PM Pacific Daylight Time  
 From: [lawren05@comcast.net](mailto:lawren05@comcast.net)  
 To: [jdltvitco@aol.com](mailto:jdltvitco@aol.com), [vian05@earthlink.net](mailto:vian05@earthlink.net), [jdltvitco@aol.com](mailto:jdltvitco@aol.com), [eltonlawrence@yahoo.com](mailto:eltonlawrence@yahoo.com),  
[SLwriter1@msn.com](mailto:SLwriter1@msn.com), [RLOFIDA@aol.com](mailto:RLOFIDA@aol.com), [rilake@aol.com](mailto:rilake@aol.com), [jdltvitco@aol.com](mailto:jdltvitco@aol.com),  
[Stoneyjax75@aol.com](mailto:Stoneyjax75@aol.com), [Dlawrence@enclos.com](mailto:Dlawrence@enclos.com), [golfish@cyberwc.net](mailto:golfish@cyberwc.net)  
 CC: [Jimkimsan@aol.com](mailto:Jimkimsan@aol.com), [grizstp@yahoo.com](mailto:grizstp@yahoo.com)

My apologies the John Lawrence Family Tree I put together to try and show how those who have a paper trail back to John Lawrence (1607-1667) are related to each other left out one generation. I have corrected the tree at <http://lawrence-ons.org/wissett-data.htm>. If anyone sees a discrepancy please let me know.

The first two tables right below the tree I have found very interesting. By comparing any two participants genetic distance you can determine the more likely you are in the same line. Example: #30153 and 52107 have a genetic distance of 0 and are known to have a common ancestor of Nathaniel Lawrence son of Enoch. Example#2: #16363 has a closer genetic distance from the above two than the other known descendants and more likely has a descent from Nathaniel or James than he does from Joseph. The results are skewed slightly in that #50453 only has 25 markers tested. Also as more Wissett descendants participate the modal may change and show more likely individual descents.

Be interested in how others interpret this data.

Regards,  
 Dennis





Subj: **Lawrence DNA Project**  
Date: 6/9/2006 11:42:54 AM Pacific Daylight Time  
From: [lawren05@comcast.net](mailto:lawren05@comcast.net)  
To: [Jimkimsan@aol.com](mailto:Jimkimsan@aol.com)  
CC: [lawren05@comcast.net](mailto:lawren05@comcast.net)

Hello to all Lawrence DNA participants,

As most of you know FTDNA has increased their number of markers which can be tested for to 67 (maybe 69). I have had to rework the Lawrence Project DNA page to show the results of these extra markers which several of our members have opted for. The DNA page was starting to look cluttered so I have changed the tables to make them easier to read (or at least that is my intention). In order to do this I had to make up a new table and re-enter all the DNA data without being able to copy and paste. I would appreciate it if all could look over their own data and let me know if anything is wrong. The page can only be viewed by going to <http://lawrence-ons.org/DNAwork.html> as the old DNA page is still shown at the Lawrence One-Name Study web site.

I have also used the email addresses that you provided to FTDNA which may differ from what you have sent me. In which case you may wish to go to your page at FTDNA and change it. I have blind copied all.

I would also appreciate any ideas/suggestions you may have on what you would like to see (or not see) on our DNA Page. Or whether or not you think this new page is an improvement over the old page.

One last comment about the names shown on our DNA page. Most have agreed to have their name and email address shown so as others interested in your line may contact you directly. For those that haven't given me permission to do so and still don't want to do so there are two options (1) You can have your surname only shown as it is now in which case I am assuming you do not wish your email address given out under any circumstances or (2) as some have requested, your name without email link will be shown on DNA page in which case we have your permission to give your email address to another researcher who wishes to contact you.

Also there are a few who haven't given any indication of who their oldest known ancestor is and/or the locations they lived at for our DNA page. I would appreciate any tidbit you can send. If you did send it and it is not shown please let me know.

Regards and thanks to all of you,

Dennis A. Lawrence  
Co-coordinator Lawrence DNA Project  
<http://lawrence-ons.org/>





Subj: **DNA Data Analysis**  
Date: 6/13/2006 4:07:16 PM Pacific Daylight Time  
From: [lawren05@comcast.net](mailto:lawren05@comcast.net)  
To: [cl68@summerwindstables.com](mailto:cl68@summerwindstables.com), [SLwriter1@msn.com](mailto:SLwriter1@msn.com), [golfish@gate.net](mailto:golfish@gate.net),  
[eltonlawrence@yahoo.com](mailto:eltonlawrence@yahoo.com), [vian05@earthlink.net](mailto:vian05@earthlink.net), [stoneyjax75@aol.com](mailto:stoneyjax75@aol.com), [dlawrence@enclos.com](mailto:dlawrence@enclos.com),  
[RLake@aol.com](mailto:RLake@aol.com)  
CC: [Jimkimsan@aol.com](mailto:Jimkimsan@aol.com)

Hi all,

I recently found a web site that allows you to paste in DNA data and analyses it in many different ways. I used the Wissett group to try it out and tried to have it draw what is called a phylogenetic network. I had hoped it would show where or how several who haven't traced back to John Lawrence of Wissett might connect to it. Unfortunately it didn't do so but did show you are all connected to a modal haplotype which the program determined. (You are all related which we already knew!) see attached.

It did provide a lot of other tables and comparisons which I found very interesting. Unfortunately again it wouldn't let me save the results but did provide the raw html results allowing me to construct a web page showing the results. I also drew a crude diagram showing how the five participants who have traced their ancestry back to John are descended from him. This can be seen at <http://lawrence-ons.org/wissett-data.htm> and is a private page and not linked to any other.

Most of the tables are self explanatory. Keep in mind that when looking at the generation comparisons you must count up to the common ancestor and then down to yourself. Hope you enjoy it. Just wish I matched as you have so I could be comparing my own results!

You can copy and paste the DNA data from our DNA page and go to <http://www.mymcgee.com/tools/yutility.html> and paste it where indicated to get your own results comparing any individuals. There is a very good explanation and demo at that site for doing so.

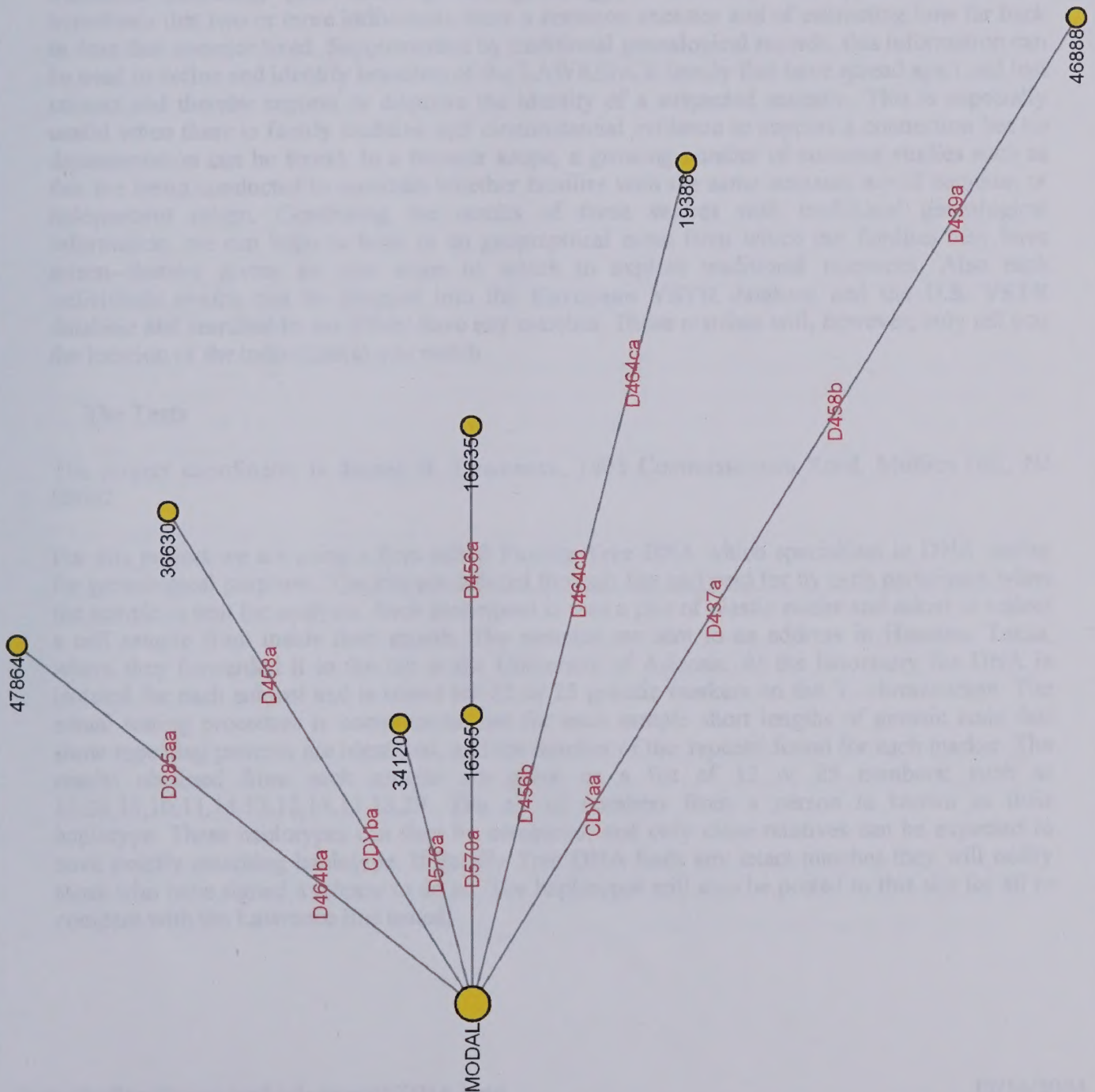
Dennis





1663

A phylogenetic tree showing relationships between various *Drosophila* species. The tree is rooted at the bottom left and branches outwards. The species names are written in red text along the branches. The species names are: D385aa, D458a, D464ba, CDYba, D576a, D570a, D456b, CDYaa, D464cb, D437a, D456a, and 34120. The tree shows a clear clustering of species, with D456a and 34120 being the most closely related.







## Lawrence/Lorentz Y-Chromosome DNA Project

### Purpose

Molecular genealogy (also called genetic genealogy) is currently best applied to testing a hypothesis that two or more individuals share a common ancestor and of estimating how far back in time that ancestor lived. Supplemented by traditional genealogical records, this information can be used to define and identify branches of the LAWRENCE family that have spread apart and lost contact and thereby support or disprove the identity of a suspected ancestor. This is especially useful when there is family tradition and circumstantial evidence to support a connection but no documentation can be found. In a broader scope, a growing number of surname studies such as this are being conducted to ascertain whether families with the same surname are of common or independent origin. Combining the results of these studies with traditional genealogical information, we can hope to hone in on geographical areas from which our families may have arisen--thereby giving us new areas in which to explore traditional resources. Also each individual's results can be plugged into the **European YSTR** database and the **U.S. YSTR** database and searched to see if they have any matches. Those matches will, however, only tell you the location of the individual(s) you match.

### The Tests

The project coordinator is **James H. Lawrence**, 1405 Commissioners Road, Mullica Hill, NJ 08062

For this project we are using a firm called **Family Tree DNA** which specializes in DNA testing for genealogical purposes. The kits are ordered through Jim and paid for by each participant when the sample is sent for analysis. Each participant is sent a pair of plastic swabs and asked to collect a cell sample from inside their mouth. The samples are sent to an address in Houston, Texas, where they forwarded it to the lab at the University of Arizona. At the laboratory the DNA is isolated for each subject and is tested for 12 or 25 genetic markers on the Y-chromosome. The actual testing procedure is complicated; but for each sample short lengths of genetic code that show repeating patterns are identified, and the number of the 'repeats' found for each marker. The results obtained from each sample are given as a list of 12 or 25 numbers; such as 13,23,14,10,11,14,12,12,13,13,13,29. The set of numbers from a person is known as their haplotype. These haplotypes can then be compared; and only close relatives can be expected to have exactly matching haplotype. If Family Tree DNA finds any exact matches they will notify those who have signed a release to do so. The haplotypes will also be posted to this site for all to compare with the Lawrence line tested.





## **Mutations**

The particular markers selected by Family Tree DNA for their Y-chromosome testing have been chosen as they change (mutate) slowly over many generations. These variations occur because of mutations in the genetic material between a father and son, and are essentially 'random'. It is considered that a change from one number to another, such as a change from '24 to 23', might occur within a period of, say, 500 years - which roughly is 20 generations. This means that distant relatives can be expected to have similar 'haplotypes' to each other. Please note that it is difficult to say when people are definitely related to each other, either closely or more distantly; and all that can be said is that a relationship is possible.

## **Haplogroups**

The 'haplotype' from a subject can also be compared to samples taken from people in other areas of the world. There are clear differences between Western European patterns, Asian, Native North and South American, and African. These regional patterns are called haplogroups.

## **The Results**

The following table contains the results received to date.. The table will be revised as new test results are returned and more Lawrence males join the project. The numbers for each subject are their Alleles values. The colors denote the **haplogroup** of each participant and the description of each haplogroup is provided by Family Tree DNA below:

R1a = "purple" This lineage is believed to have originated in the Eurasian Steppes north of the Black and Caspian Seas. The lineage is believed to have originated in a population of the Kurgan culture, known for the domestication of the horse (approximately 3000 B.C.E.). These people were also believed to be the first speakers of the Indo-European language group. This lineage is currently found in central and western Asia, India, and in Slavic populations of Eastern Europe

R1b = "yellow" This is the most common haplogroup in European populations. It is believed to have expanded throughout Europe as humans re-colonized after the last glacial maximum 10-12 thousand years ago. This lineage is also the haplogroup containing the Atlantic modal haplotype.

I = "blue" The I, I1, and I1a lineages are nearly completely restricted to northwestern Europe. These would most likely have been common within Viking populations. One lineage of this group extends down into central Europe.

E3b = "gray" This haplogroup is believed to have evolved in the Middle East. It expanded into the Mediterranean during the Pleistocene Neolithic expansion. It is currently distributed around the Mediterranean, southern Europe, and in north and east Africa.

J = "orange" This haplogroup is found at highest frequencies in Middle Eastern and north African populations where it most likely evolved. This marker has been carried by Middle Eastern traders into Europe, central Asia, India, and Pakistan. The Cohen modal lineage is found in this group.





## Match Y-DNA results to other Family Tree DNA customers

If you match someone who has signed a Release Form their name(s) and email addresses are shown below. Since this page refers to you, your name and email will not show up here, just people you match. If the same email address appears multiple times then the people listed are members of a group study which has chosen to make the group administrator a single point of contact. Recent matches are at the top of the list. (\*\* indicates additions since your last login.) **Only people who sent us signed release forms are eligible to be listed here.**

If the individuals with whom you have matches have tested for more markers, you will see next to their names, between parenthesis, the number of markers that they have tested for.

**Understanding** matches with different surnames.

**Understanding** genetic distance.

**Understanding** the FTDNATIP™ 

GEDCOM Available 

### Additional possibilities for searching matches:

While our database is not open to the wide public for privacy reasons, Family Tree DNA has created Ysearch.org as a free public service so that people who have tested with the different companies can compare their results. You will be able to determine what portion of your personal information you want to disclose. Please note that a new user ID will be created for you and you will be asked to choose a new password. This new set of ID/Password is exclusive for Ysearch.org. You will also be given the opportunity to upload your **GEDCOM** if you have one.

[Click here to upload to Ysearch.org](#)

### No 12 Marker Y-DNA Matches Found

#### Genetic Distance - 1

##### Name

Gordon C. Lawrence (Y37)

Ralph A. Lawrence (Y37)

Stanley Lawrence (Y37)

Clay Arnold Lawrence (Y37)

Elton Clayton Lawrence, Sr. (Y37)

Dr. Vernon E. Lawrence (Y37)

##### E-mail

[rilake@aol.com](mailto:rilake@aol.com)

[RLOFIDA@aol.com](mailto:RLOFIDA@aol.com)

[SLwriter1@msn.com](mailto:SLwriter1@msn.com)

[cl68@summerwindstables.com](mailto:cl68@summerwindstables.com)

[eltonlawrence@yahoo.com](mailto:eltonlawrence@yahoo.com)

[vian05@earthlink.net](mailto:vian05@earthlink.net)



### 25 Marker Matches (4)

#### Genetic Distance - 2

##### Name

Ralph A. Lawrence (Y37)

Stanley Lawrence (Y37)

Dr. Vernon E. Lawrence (Y37)

Elton Clayton Lawrence, Sr. (Y37)

##### E-mail

[RLOFIDA@aol.com](mailto:RLOFIDA@aol.com)

[SLwriter1@msn.com](mailto:SLwriter1@msn.com)

[vian05@earthlink.net](mailto:vian05@earthlink.net)

[eltonlawrence@yahoo.com](mailto:eltonlawrence@yahoo.com)



### 37 Marker Matches (6)

#### Genetic Distance - 2





**Name**

Stanley Lawrence

**E-mail**[SLwriter1@msn.com](mailto:SLwriter1@msn.com)**Genetic Distance - 3****Name**

Ralph A. Lawrence

**E-mail**[RLOFIDA@aol.com](mailto:RLOFIDA@aol.com)

Dr. Vernon E. Lawrence

[vian05@earthlink.net](mailto:vian05@earthlink.net)**Genetic Distance - 4****Name**

Gordon C. Lawrence

**E-mail**[rilake@aol.com](mailto:rilake@aol.com)

Clay Arnold Lawrence

[cl68@summerwindstables.com](mailto:cl68@summerwindstables.com)

Elton Clayton Lawrence, Sr.

[eltonlawrence@yahoo.com](mailto:eltonlawrence@yahoo.com)[top](#)**Family Tree DNA - Genealogy by Genetics, Ltd.****World Headquarters****1919 North Loop West, Suite 110 Houston, Texas 77008, USA****Phone: (713) 868-1438 | Fax: (832) 201-7147****[Contact Us](#)****All Contents Copyright 2001-2003 Genealogy by Genetics, Ltd.**





America's first genealogy  
driven DNA testing  
service



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## Understanding the FTDNATiP™

Genealogy by genetics  
is the greatest  
addition to Genealogy  
since the creation  
of the Family Tree!

The icon  is the link to our new FTDNATiP™ calculator which takes into account new University of Arizona mutation rate study information. The symbol  is also available for non-group comparisons for anyone outside of a surname project to have a significant match with, who has taken either the 25 or 37 marker high resolution test. This icon will not show up for non-group matches on the 12-marker level.

Please note that identical genetic distances from different mismatched markers yield somewhat different probabilities to the Most Recent Common Ancestor because each marker has a different mutation rate and for the first time in genetic genealogy these differences have been taken into account.

Below you will find a screen capture with an example of an FTDNATiP™ results. If you have any additional questions about the FTDNATiP™, please visit our [FAQ section](#).






[PRICING](#) | [PROJECTS](#) | [TESTIMONIALS](#) | [PRIVACY](#) | [FAQ](#)

 Robert Doe  
 Kit Number: 987654

[FAMILY FORUM](#) | [YSEARCH](#) | [MITOSEARCH](#)
[ORDER TESTS](#)  
 OR [CERTIFICATES](#)
[U](#)  
[CE](#)  
[INFO](#)

## FTDNATiP™ Report

 Family Tree DNA Time Predictor\*  
 Version 1.1 - Patent Pending

In comparing 25 markers, the probability that **Robert E. Doe** and **John C. Doe** shared a common ancestor within the last...

| 100 years<br>is | 200 years<br>is | 300 years<br>is | 400 years<br>is | 500 years<br>is | 600 years<br>is |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 28.41%          | 59.45%          | 79.29%          | 90.03%          | 95.37%          | 97.9%           |

### Refine your results with paper trail input

The above numbers are based exclusively on the comparison of their Y-DNA results which show 1 mismatches.

However, these results can be refined if their paper trail indicates that no common ancestor between **Robert E. Doe** and **John C. Doe** could have lived in a certain number of past generations.

If you don't know this information for a fact, do not change the "1" in the box in next paragraph. However, if you have the information, please enter in the box and click on the recalculate button.

**Robert E. Doe** and **John C. Doe** did not share a common ancestor in the last  generation(s). (FTDNA counts 25 years per generation).

\* The FTDNATiP™ results are based on the mutation rate study presented during 1st International Conference on Genetic Genealogy, on Oct. 30, 2004. The above probabilities take into consideration the mutation rates for each individual marker being compared.

Since each marker has a different mutation rate, identical Genetic Distances will not necessarily yield the same probabilities. In other words, even though **Robert E. Doe** has a Genetic Distance of 1 from **John C. Doe**, someone else with same Genetic Distance may have different probabilities, because the distance is prompted by mutations in different markers, with different mutation rates.

More questions? Please refer to the [FTDNATiP™ FAQ page](#).

# Family Tree DNA





| Number of matching markers | 50% probability that the MRCA was no longer than this number of generations | 90% probability that the MRCA was no longer than this number of generations | 95% probability that the MRCA was no longer than this number of generations |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 37 of 37                   | 2                                                                           | 5                                                                           | 7                                                                           |
| 36 of 37                   | 4                                                                           | 8                                                                           | 10                                                                          |
| 35 of 37                   | 6                                                                           | 12                                                                          | 14                                                                          |

It would be most useful to start by defining some terms.

**Point Mutation** a change in a single base pair.

**STR** (Short Tandem Repeat) A region of repetitive DNA with short units of repetition (2 to 6 basis).

**TMRCA** this term used by population geneticists indicates the **Time to the Most Recent Common Ancestor** shared with another person.

**Locus** (plural-loci) a specific spot in the genome. A variable locus will have several possible alleles.

**Gene** the functional and physical unit of heredity passed from parent to offspring

**Y-DNA** non-recombining DNA determines whether a child will be a male or female. Y-DNA passes from father to son almost unaltered for long periods of time.

**Chromosomes** are bundles of tightly coiled DNA. Humans have 23 paired chromosomes (22 pairs of autosomes and a single pair of sex chromosomes). A single chromosome of each pair is passed from each parent to child

**Modal** comes from the statistical term Mode, which means the value at which an absolute or maximum occurs in the frequency distribution of the variant.

**Genotype** the actual alleles present in an individual.

**Haplotype** is a genotype of genetically linked loci that are inherited in a block as a single unit.

**Modal Haplotype (MH)** Definition: any person who exactly matches the alleles found to be most common (Modal) among the descendants of a person. A person who matches 20 alleles while being 1 allele off in only 1 locus will be considered to be in the haplogroup, rather than in the family haplotype.







## Understanding your 37 markers

On your certificate, we have listed 37 of the loci that are utilized by the University of Arizona to determine the degree of relatedness, in both genealogical and anthropological terms, of diverse populations. Michael Hammer, Ph.D., who sits on the **Family Tree DNA** Advisory Board, oversees this work as the director of the Genomic Analysis & Technology Core (GATC) facility. Dr. Hammer also has appointment to the Department of Anthropology and the Department of Ecology. He co-authored the first paper showing that present day 'Cohanim' are descended from a single male ancestor and is the discoverer of the 'YAP' marker on the Y-chromosome commonly used in population studies today.

**Resolution:** Your Family Tree DNA test examined 37 specific locations on your Y chromosome. More genetic markers allow us to determine your TMCRA with tighter accuracy and greater specificity as found in the Table on page 2. A greater number of Loci do not increase the chance that you are related to someone. Scientists will tell you that if we go back far enough we are all related however the greater number of markers dramatically reduces your projected TMRCA with another person...the essence of most genealogical pursuits.

Please note on your personal page our database of Recent Ethnic Origins. This is a collaborative project between **Family Tree DNA** and the **University of Arizona**. The REO database, accessible from our web sites main page requires a sample number (listed on your certificate), and a password that was emailed to you in the last few days—also at the top of page one. This code should not be shared with others. It will also allow you to order additional tests, or refinements, under your name and using your DNA, from our web site.

If you have misplaced your password you may email [info@familytreedna.com](mailto:info@familytreedna.com) to obtain it. Once you have your results you may also want to match your results to [Ysearch](#) and to an European Forensic database located at <http://www.ystr.org>

For valuable education aids see: <http://www.familytreedna.com/dna101.html>

We have plans to continue to offer new innovative ways to trace your families' anthrogenealogy in the future so it would be prudent to return to the web site from time to time to see what new and innovative opportunities exist for you. While there remember to search for your surname in our Surnames Database Library to see how the Library continues to grow.

It has been a pleasure to serve you. If you have questions please visit our web site at: **FamilytreeDNA.com** and read our ever-expanding FAQ or inquire via email to [info@familytreedna.com](mailto:info@familytreedna.com).

**Family Tree DNA - Genealogy by Genetics, Ltd.**  
1919 North Loop West, Suite 110 Houston, Texas 77008, USA  
Phone: (713) 868-1438 | Fax: (832) 201-7147  
[info@FamilyTreeDNA.com](mailto:info@FamilyTreeDNA.com)





Subj: **Re: (no subject)**  
Date: 4/9/2006 10:27:18 PM Pacific Daylight Time  
From: [lawren05@comcast.net](mailto:lawren05@comcast.net)  
To: [Stoneyjax75@aol.com](mailto:Stoneyjax75@aol.com)  
CC: [Jimkimsan@aol.com](mailto:Jimkimsan@aol.com)

Hi Bob,

Both John David's ancestry at <http://lawrence-ons.org/john14.html> and Philip Drake's at <http://lawrence-ons.org/isaac7.htm> (as far as both have proved) are available, unfortunately neither show a connection to each other genealogically, yet both do show a connection through DNA. Perhaps as you indicate a few more tested in this line may be able to show a connection. Now that a connection is known we need to find a paper connection to connect them and your line.

Dennis

-----Original Message-----

**From:** [Stoneyjax75@aol.com](mailto:Stoneyjax75@aol.com)  
**Date:** 04/09/06 21:40:05  
**To:** [lawrence@one-name.org](mailto:lawrence@one-name.org)  
**Subject:** (no subject)

Hi, Dennis and Jim,

I'm still working on the Lawrence side trying to find a likely person to match John David Lawrence. I wrote earlier after getting a release from John so that his information can be made available. I believe I forwarded his approval to you. With regard to Philip Drake Lawrence, I requested the same from him but have not heard anything. He may have sent you the release directly. I suggested that he could do that. Did you hear anything from him in that regard? I think it to be important, especially in cases like John David because thus far we have no matches there.

I am getting quite a few inquiries about DNA testing and I tell all of them to contact your project. You will be getting an inquiry from the "Maine" Lawrences some time soon. I hope they can find a descendant to have tested since there is a possibility of a match with John David, and thus with me.

Hope things are going well.





**Bob**

John Lawrence?

20060410 11:01 AM From: "Stoneyj" To:

This email has been scanned by Netintelligence  
<http://www.netintelligence.com/email>

Dear Bob,

thank you very much for the copy of your ancestral research project in genetic genealogy. Your work was truly professional and does a great service toward understanding the Lawrence ancestry.

It was difficult to accept as coincidence that a John Lawrence and a Josiah Lawrence, who were not related to each other, showed up in Bennington, Vermont, at the same time in 1760s, but the results of your study, however, leave no question.

I decided that I should go back through all of my research notes on the Lawrence family to make sure there was nothing more that I could contribute to the ancestry of John Lawrence, Senior. The results were negative except for one item that may or may not be significant.

In the early 90's, Freda and I corresponded with Mr. Joseph Parks of the Bennington Museum in Bennington, Massachusetts, and made two

trips there to research the materials available in the Museum. Among these materials was a card file of persons in early Bennington history. The cards covered all the Lawrence entries, among the cards was one for a John Lawrence. It gave the following information:

"John Lawrence

Born: Mar 2, 1748, in Cane-Doct

Died: Oct 27, 1825

Revolutionary soldier

Resided Bennington 1769-1825

Ref: Day P Index M 162-224-302-7

107-11-214-V55

Bennington Census: 1790-1800





Subj: **John Lawrence?**  
Date: 2/26/2006 9:35:00 PM Pacific Standard Time  
From: [tnoble@mcn.org](mailto:tnoble@mcn.org)  
To: [Stoneyjax75@aol.com](mailto:Stoneyjax75@aol.com)

Dear Bob,

thank you very much for the copy of your ancestral research project in genetic genealogy. Your work was truly professional and does a great service toward understanding the Lawrence ancestry.

It was difficult to accept as coincidence that a John Lawrence and a Josiah Lawrence, who were not related to each other, showed up in Bennington, Vermont, at the same time in 1768; but the results of your study, however, leave no question.

I decided that I should go back through all of my research notes on the Lawrence family to make sure there was nothing more that I could contribute to the ancestry of John Lawrence, Senior. The results were negative except for one item that may or may not be significant.

In the early 90's, Freda and I corresponded with Mr. Joseph Parks of the Bennington Museum in Bennington, Massachusetts, and made two trips there to research the materials available in the Museum. Among these materials was a card file of persons in early Bennington history. We photo-copied all the Lawrence entries; among the cards was one for a John Lawrence. It gave the following information:

"John Lawrence  
Born: Mar 2, 1746, in Connecticut  
Died: Oct 27, 1825  
Revolutionary soldier  
Resided Bennington 1768-1825  
Ref.: Day P Index M 152-224-302-T  
107-U-214-V55

---

Bennington Census: 1790-1800





Property Rec B2, See Index; A1  
Will: Bennington Tr, Bk 12, Page 371  
Vermont Gazett, Nov 8, 1825  
Bur Old First Cemetery."

I noticed that the date of birth given on this card is different from the Norwich, Ct., record for the brother of Josiah. This would be another indicator that the two Johns were different individuals. I presume this birth date was taken from his grave stone. The index number on the card must refer to other materials in the museum. Do you think it would be worthwhile to request this index material?

A comment about the Almon Lawrence you referred to: although he seemed positive about a great-grandfather Jonathan, Almon is still in the Josiah Lawrence bloodline. Would not his great-grandfather then surely be Samuel?

Again, thank you for all your fine research. We are grateful that you are including us in your findings.

Sincerely,

Ted Noble





Subj: Re: Fw: [LAWRENCE] LAWRENCEs of Maine  
Date: 4/9/2006 3:27:51 PM Pacific Daylight Time  
From: [Stoneyjax75](#)  
To: [KaUzGr](#)

I have just completed a study comparing two lines of Lawrences. In order to carry out the study I needed direct line male Lawrences representing each line. Since I am not a "Lawrence" by birth, I needed to recruit two representatives, one a descendent of John of Wisset through Isaac, Isaac and Samuel (1710), and the other in my direct line which has been proven back only to John Lawrence (1746) of Bennington, Vt. The study was done to determine if the parent of John Lawrence (1746) might have followed from the Isaac line. Since the markers on my two subjects only matched 31 of 37, it was clear that the Isaac line is not the parental connection I was hoping for. Now I have the markers filed for both lines. I am still searching for John's (1746) ancestry. The DNA is apparently the only way to establish this relationship.

I used the Lawrence One-Name Study site through the "my Family" source. It connects with a much broader study and uses a powerful marker analysis technique which fit my purposes. I would suggest that you contact them at [lawrence@one-name.org](mailto:lawrence@one-name.org) for information on procedures. They would compare your line with all of the Lawrence's that have submitted to the DNA testing with their project. The 37 marker test will cost about \$250 but of course you need a living male Lawrence surname to participate. If you want any details from me you can direct them to the following Email address:

[Stoneyjax75@AOL.com](mailto:Stoneyjax75@AOL.com)

I am going to look carefully at your genealogy since one line of the Lawrences have prepared a genealogy listing a Jonathan Lawrence of Nattick Mass. (1703) as a possible father of my John (1746). Maybe I'll live long enough to find out, eh?

Dr. Robert L. Jackson  
810 Purple Sage Terrace  
Henderson, NV. 89015







Subj: **Re: Fw: [LAWRENCE] LAWRENCEs of Maine**  
 Date: 4/9/2006 4:07:26 PM Pacific Daylight Time  
 From: [KaUzGr](#)  
 To: [Stoneyjax75](#)

Thanks for the information! We have a number of Lawrence males who might be willing to participate in the study. I will see who I can persuade to do this. Maybe we will discover that we are cousins!

Kathryn

Monday, April 10, 2006 America Online: Stoneyjax75





Subj: Fw: [LAWRENCE] LAWRENCEs of Maine  
 Date: 4/9/2006 2:47:55 PM Pacific Daylight Time  
 From: [metras2@surfbest.net](mailto:metras2@surfbest.net)  
 To: [stoneyjax75@aol.com](mailto:stoneyjax75@aol.com)

----- Original Message -----

From: <KaUzGr@aol.com>  
 To: <LAWRENCE-L@rootsweb.com>  
 Sent: Sunday, April 09, 2006 4:20 PM  
 Subject: [LAWRENCE] LAWRENCEs of Maine

> Has anyone in the LAWRENCE family line, listed below, had a DNA  
 research  
 > study done? If so, I would be interested in corresponding with you. I  
 am  
 > a  
 > descendant of Elizabeth Lawrence West (Generation 8), daughter of  
 John  
 > Gordon  
 > Lawrence (Generation 7). Thank you!  
 >  
 > Kathryn  
 >  
 > Descendants of Henry Lawrence  
 >  
 > 1 Henry Lawrence b: in Wisset, England  
 > .. +Mary  
 > ..... 2 John Lawrence 1609 - 1677 b: 1609 in Wisset, England d:  
 July 11,  
 > 1677 in Groton  
 > ..... +Elizabeth Cook  
 > ..... 3 Peleg Lawrence 1645/46 - 1682 b: January 10, 1645/46  
 in  
 > Gr  
 > otton d: 1682 in Groton  
 > ..... +Elizabeth Morse 1647 - b: September 01, 1647  
 > ..... 4 Eleazer Lawrence 1673/74 - 1754 b: February 28,

Sunday, April 09, 2006 America Online: Stoneyjax75





> 1673/74 in Littleton, d: March 09, 1754  
 > ..... +Mary Scripture 1679 - 1761 b: 1679 d: June 29,  
 > 1761  
 > ..... 5 Jonathan Lawrence 1703 - b: October 04,  
 > 1703  
 > ..... +Tryphena Powers  
 > ..... 6 Abel Lawrence 1733 - 1817 b: July  
 > 16,  
 > 1733 in Penobscot, Maine d: May 05, 1817 in Weston, Vermont  
 > ..... +Deborah Gordon - 1821 d: 1821 in  
 > Weston, Vermont  
 > ..... 7 Lydia Lawrence  
 > ..... 7 Isaac Lawrence  
 > ..... 7 Rebecca Lawrence  
 > ..... 7 Sarah Lawrence November - b:  
 > November 22  
 > ..... 7 Lucy Lawrence 1769 - b: July  
 > 18,  
 > 1769 in Castine or Orland, Maine  
 > ..... 7 John Gordon Lawrence 1775 -  
 > 1852  
 > b: May 30, 1775 in Orland, Maine d: August 03, 1852 in Dedham,  
 Maine  
 > ..... +Elizabeth Sanders 1769 -  
 > 1846  
 > b: 1769 in Penobscot Plantation, ME d: June 23, 1846 in Bucksport,  
 Maine  
 > ..... 8 Joseph S. Lawrence  
 > 1796 -  
 > b: April 10, 1796  
 > ..... 8 Abel Lawrence 1797 -  
 > b:  
 > May 13, 1797  
 > ..... 8 Deborah Lawrence  
 > 1799 -  
 > b: January 19, 1799  
 > ..... 8 Elizabeth Lawrence  
 > 1800 -





> b: October 19, 1800 in Orland, Maine  
 > ..... +William W. West  
 > 1802 -  
 > 1856 b: February 17, 1802 in Bucksport, Maine d: February 17, 1856  
 in  
 > California  
 > ..... 8 John Lawrence 1802 -  
 > b:  
 > March 17, 1802  
 > ..... 8 Thomas S. Lawrence  
 > 1803 -  
 > b: July 16, 1803  
 > ..... 8 Rebecca C. Lawrence  
 > 1805  
 > - b: May 23, 1805  
 > ..... 8 Manly Hardy Lawrence  
 > 1807  
 > - b: October 04, 1807  
 > ..... 8 Anna S. Lawrence  
 > 1809 -  
 > b: June 03, 1809  
 > ..... 8 Margaret S. Lawrence  
 > 1811  
 > - b: August 22, 1811  
 > ..... 7 Tryphena Lawrence 1782 - b:  
 > January 07, 1782  
 > ..... +Edward Saunders  
 > ..... 7 Edward Lawrence 1784 - b:  
 > August  
 > 11, 1784  
 > ..... \*2nd Wife of Abel Lawrence:  
 > ..... +Phebe Farr  
 > ..... 7 Abel Lawrence  
 >  
 >  
 > ==== LAWRENCE Mailing List ====  
 > Jesse M Lawrence Jr. <jmljr@swva.net> is now the Listowner  
 > of this list. If I can help in any way, please email me





- > directly. Please always enter a subject. Please be helpful
- > and respectful to everyone. Please also try to stay on subject.
- > Thank you for your cooperation. Happy Hunting
- > You can view my Lawrence file on Worldconnect, file name jmljr
- > Search my data base which is updated weekly and contains notes and sources
- > <http://worldconnect.genealogy.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?db=jmljr>
- >
- >

2519



**Subj:** Re: Some Questions  
**Date:** 2/9/2006 1:23:37 PM Pacific Standard Time  
**From:**  
**To:**

Hi Bob,

Those are a few hard questions to answer. I have put my thoughts in bold below.

-----Original Message-----

**From:**  
**Date:** 02/07/06 21:02:51  
**To:**  
**Subject:** Some Questions

Hi, Dennis,

In between my hospitalization and the trips to the medics, I have been trying to put together a small report to submit to my Lawrence friends and family regarding the results of the Y chromosome study on John David Lawrence and Philip Drake Lawrence. First, I compared the alleles on each of the three marker tests that were given. I want to double check and make sure I report correctly:

12 Marker test shows 10/12 with differences at Loci 05 and 09.

25 Marker test shows 20/25 with differences at Loci 13, 19 and 23.

37 Marker test shows 31/37 with difference at the locus 34.

The distance relationship charts report that the 20/25 marker means no relationship. So, extending that to the 37 marker test of 31/37, should mean no recent common ancestor, is that correct? With what degree of confidence can we make the statement that no common ancestor exists after John Lawrence of Wissett?

I agree with your analysis (see DNA.xls attached). We have been using Stanley Lawrence's DNA results as a baseline for descendants of John of Wissett as he has the best documented pedigree to John. Philip Drake and Stanley agree 35/37 with the two markers ones that are recognized as being more volatile. John David is off 33/37 with Stanley and 31/37 with Philip making it unlikely they are related. To what degree of confidence is subjective but with one of the markers they differ by not being one of the more volatile I would say there is a 99% chance John David is not related to John of Wissett.

I had hoped to show that the Samuel Lawrence (1710) and grandson of Isaac Lawrence, was not the father of John Lawrence (1746), father unknown. If the data supports that notion, and I think it does, we can direct our research toward an alternative father for John. We can explore more fully the claim that a Jonathan Lawrence was, in fact, the father.

Question 2:





In examining the MRCA graph on page one of the Family Tree DNA explanation of the 37 markers, I not the graph accounts for matches between two individuals from perfect to 35/37 markers. Since we are dealing with probabilities here, is there not a graph line for 34/37, 33/37, etc? I seem to be missing something here. **FTDNA looks at first 12 then 24 and finally 37 markers as you did above. It would be to hard to plot less than 35/37 without knowing on which markers they disagreed on.**

### Question 3:

In the reports, much is made of "volatile" Dsy's. The explanations do not really explain how these are to be interpreted in any given position. How should a "volatile" Dsy be interpreted? Is it to be ignored in the overall scoring of a relationship or should it be included? It seems from my reading a great deal of uncertainty regarding volatility (I noticed that in comparing John and Phillip, a number of the 6 mismatches are volatile. For example, a 32/37 match between two people shows 3 volatile Dsy's that are mismatches. So do we interpret the relationship as a 35/37 probability, or is it a "questionable" 32/37? I hope you can help me interpret this. **Again this is very subjective it definitely should be included but again go from 12 to 24 to 37 and I would give more weight to a non volatile marker along the way than lessen the value of a more volatile marker.**

3. Is there any special Dsy's you use to determine family groups, or does that come from the genealogies submitted to you at the time of testing? **No I know of no way to interpret the results into family groups except for the matching of all markers. Case in point is two NJ Lawrence's who had no idea they would come close to matching markers for other Wissett descendants.**

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**Subj:** **Re: Some Questions**  
**Date:** 2/9/2006 1:23:37 PM Pacific Standard Time  
**From:** [lawren05@comcast.net](mailto:lawren05@comcast.net)  
**To:** [Stoneyjax75@aol.com](mailto:Stoneyjax75@aol.com), [Stoneyjax75@aol.com](mailto:Stoneyjax75@aol.com)

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-----Original Message-----

**From:** [Stoneyjax75@aol.com](mailto:Stoneyjax75@aol.com)  
**Date:** 02/07/06 21:02:51  
**To:** [lawren05@comcast.net](mailto:lawren05@comcast.net)  
**Subject:** Some Questions

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**AN ANCESTRAL RESEARCH  
PROJECT IN GENETIC GENEALOGY**

**Y-CHROMOSOME DNA**

**SURNAME - LAWRENCE**

**FINAL REPORT  
FEBRUARY, 2006**

**ROBERT L. JACKSON  
810 PURPLE SAGE TERRACE  
HENDERSON, NEVADA 89015**





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## BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

*The purpose of this study was to ascertain whether or not John Lawrence, Senior (1746-1825) was, in fact, a brother of Josiah Lawrence, Senior (1734-1802) and thus a son of Samuel Lawrence (1710) and wife, Mary by using a genetic genealogy study of the Lawrence surname through comparative analyses of the DNA Y chromosome of direct line known descendants.*

After extensive correspondence with many persons who have devoted years of study and research on the surname Lawrence, many questions remain unanswered concerning the pre-John Lawrence (1746) ancestry. In the absence of definitive answers, one can only speculate from the data on hand what that ancestry could have been. Such speculation has provided us with numerous possibilities regarding the parenthood of John himself. Thus far, no conclusive documentation has been advanced or discovered which is strong enough to support any particular genealogy as fact. Perhaps remote papers may be discovered in the future which will give credence to a particular genealogy. Thus far, the earliest bits of information relate to John's birth date, marriage date and place, and a move to Vermont with wife Mary, at the age of twenty-two. After that move, there is considerable documented evidence of family, friends, living environment, revolutionary war participation and the early history of Vermont.

In the middle to late 19<sup>th</sup> century, this family line became involved with the so-called *Lawrence-Townley Estate* issue. This national scam affected nearly all of the Lawrence descendants and many began to research their own genealogy with the notion of laying a claim to that Estate in England. Turmoil among the Lawrence lines resulted in numerous changes of ancestry to more clearly "show" a direct line to the Townley Estate. Lawyers and professional genealogists were drawn in with the hope of improving their own stake in the fortune. While considerable damage was done to the trustworthiness of the data prepared, much good came from many of the Lawrences who became interested in their roots once again. Records were found in family bibles, letters and official records. Conversations about both oral and written history of the family took place among interested individuals providing further information.

No recent evidence with regard to the parents of John Lawrence(1746) have come to the fore. In consultation with several others in the thick of current Lawrence research, it was agreed that we might try the DNA genetic genealogy route for answers to our dilemma. Contact was made with a research project, *Lawrence/Lorentz Y – Chromosome DNA Project*, and its coordinator, James H. Lawrence in Mullica Hill, New Jersey. DNA samples are analyzed by a firm called *Family Tree DNA*, located in Houston, Texas, and specializes in DNA testing for genealogical purposes. DNA samples are shipped to the DNA testing laboratory at the University of Arizona. The entire cost of the sampling and analysis is borne by the individuals requesting it. Even so, the effort was certainly worth the cost because the process loomed as a possible solution to a seemingly insolvable problem of determining who is or who is not John Lawrence's (1746) father.





To provide direction and interpretation of results of the study, null hypotheses were formulated regarding the basic questions to be answered. A rejection of the hypothesis based on the analysis of the data would confirm a relationship between Samuel Lawrence (1710) and John David Lawrence through John Lawrence, Senior. A rejection of the hypothesis would also confirm a relationship between Samuel Lawrence and Philip Drake Lawrence, through Josiah Lawrence, Senior.

#### NULL HYPOTHESES:

1. There is no father-son relationship between Samuel Lawrence (1710) and John Lawrence, Senior (1746) and that Josiah Lawrence (1734-1802) is not the birth brother of the said John Lawrence, Senior.
2. There is no genetic relationship between Samuel Lawrence and Philip Drake Lawrence, through Josiah Lawrence.
3. That the John Lawrence listed in the Norwich, Connecticut vital records as being born of Samuel and Mary Lawrence on 14 February 1745/46 is not the John Lawrence, Senior (1746) about which this study is directed.

#### PROCEDURE AND REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE

In order to locate samples of the population of Lawrences appropriate for the study, direct line descendants representing a sure connection with the Samuel Lawrence line and one from a "Jonathan" Lawrence line, [Jonathan representing the non-Samuel dimension and often suggested as the father of John (1746)], needed to be identified.

Through the efforts of genealogists Schrandt(1), Hoeper(2), Butler(3) and Noble(4), living, male, direct line descendants were verified and contacted by the project for possible inclusion in the study. Two male descendants, each along a separate descent path were selected to participate in the DNA collection. Mr. Philip Drake Lawrence and Mr. John David Lawrence provided the needed DNA samples to the project Laboratory for analysis. (See Addendum 1).

Each subject was sent a DNA kit directly from the Laboratory with specific instructions as to procedures for obtaining the sample DNA matter, packing samples and returning the shipment to the laboratory. The costs of the kits were paid directly to the Laboratory responsible for the analysis by the experimenter. Analysis at the Laboratory is done in batches thus leaving a time lag between the arrival of the kit and sending it off for analysis. During this period, the researcher was in contact with both subjects and the Laboratory. DNA. Results were received first for John David Lawrence and last for Philip Drake Lawrence. The Laboratory results of the analyses were sent to the Lawrence/Lorentz project Director, to this researcher and to each of the two subjects.





Three different tests were applied to each DNA sample. The set of tests consisted of a 12 marker test, a 25 marker test, which extends the first test by an additional 13 markers, and a 37 marker test, providing an additional 12 markers. Each succeeding test allowed a greater refinement and confidence in the results presented.

The findings and implications of the laboratory analysis were examined by the Project Director of the Lawrence/Lorentz project and recorded in their files with all of the Lawrences that have submitted DNA samples for analysis. The results, along with interpretive papers, were forwarded to us for further specific comparisons and general conclusions.

At this point, because of the complexity of the chromosome data itself, we would refer you to the section on Terms, Definitions, and Explanations of DNA Y chromosome testing (Addendum 2). While we have perhaps oversimplified some of the statements, we believe the reader will benefit by reading this section prior to examining the raw data obtained from the Laboratory.

## FINDINGS

There are three different but interrelated tests which the Laboratory and the FTDNA (Family Tree DNA) have adopted.. They are the 12 marker test, the 25 marker test and the 37 marker test. The DNA samples of our two subjects were given all three tests to ensure the best possible results. The results of each test are given below:

1. The 12 marker comparisons between John David Lawrence and Philip Drake Lawrence match on 10 of 12 markers (usually written as 10/12). A perfect match would be a 12/12 and would signify a close, common ancestor. The following is an explanation furnished by the Family Tree DNA (FTDNA) for a 10/12 matching of markers:

“The two share the same surname but are off by ‘2 points’ or 2 locations on just 12 markers. It is only possible that you and another related family members’ line each have had a mutation. There are two ways with DNA testing to confirm or deny. One is to test additional family members to search for a line that shows a mutation that is 1 point closer to your sample. The other is to order the Y DNARefine 13 marker panel. Refining greatly enhances sciences ability to determine relatedness—geared towards the most accurate assessment of the number of generations to a shared ancestor. Only by further testing can you find the person in between each of you... this ‘in between’ becomes essential for you to find, and, in their absence we feel you are NOT related.”





2. The 25 marker comparisons between John David Lawrence and Philip Drake Lawrence match on 20 of 25 markers (20/25). A perfect match of 25/25 assures a relationship between two people. The following statement of FTDNA for 20/25 markers is as follows:

“You are not related and the odds greatly favor that you have not shared a common male ancestor with this person in excess of 2,000 years.”

3. The 37 marker comparisons were also ordered for John and Philip showed a match of 31 of 37 markers, (31/37). The following statement from FTDNA was written for a match of (31/37):

“31/37 is too far off to be considered related, unless you can find an “in-betweenner” who would change our matching to 32/37, thus moving our subjects into the “Only possibly related” category. It is important to determine what set of results most typifies the largest number members of the group you are “close” to matching. You may be 31/37 with an individual, but a 34/37 with the center of the group, and your potential relatedness to him is through the center of the group.” (See Addendum 2, #5).

## DISCUSSION

In examining the Relationship Ancestry chart, John Lawrence, Senior would most probably match identically with Josiah, Senior if, in fact they were brothers. That matching would have carried through the generations from John Lawrence, Senior to John David Lawrence. In a like manner, Josiah Lawrence, Senior would have matchings carrying through the generations to Philip Drake Lawrence.

Since there is such a large difference as shown by Y Chromosome analysis between John David Lawrence and Philip Drake Lawrence, it is safe to conclude that they are not related. Since each one carries the markers of his father, grandfather, great grandfather and so on, we can conclude that Josiah Lawrence, Senior and John Lawrence, Senior are not related, therefore are not brothers. It is therefore possible to say that Samuel Lawrence was not the father of both Josiah and John. the hypothesis that no relationship exists is accepted and our future work will proceed on that basis. (See Addendum 3 for comparisons)

In the case of Philip Drake Lawrence, there is clearly a relationship that exists between him and Josiah Lawrence, Senior and thus, Samuel Lawrence. This match is based upon a one-to-one comparison with a Stanley Lawrence, the prototype for a descendant of John Lawrence of Wissett and Watertown, Ma. A 35/37 score on the 37 marker test and a score of 23/25 on the 25 marker test assures a relationship.

Addendum 5a shows the allele matches between John David Lawrence and all other DNA tested Lawrences in the John Lawrence of Wissett family group. As you will note, the ratios are not strong.





Addendum 5b shows the allele matches between Philip Drake Lawrence and all other DNA tested Lawrences in the John Lawrence of Wissett family group. These ratios are quite strong with others as well as with Stanley Lawrence.

In summary the data indicates the following:

Hypothesis 1: Accepted.

Hypothesis 2: Rejected. A clear relationship exists among Samuel Lawrence, Josiah Lawrence, Senior and Philip Drake Lawrence.

Hypothesis 3: Accepted.

## IMPLICATIONS AND DIRECTIONS FOR EXPLORATION

1. It is important to note that the Lawrence/Lorentz Project continues to test new Lawrence subjects as they request checking. It is possible that a heretofore unidentified Lawrence may turn up with matches to either of our subjects, and thus to us. If it is an "in-between" revisions may have to be made. Mr. James H. Lawrence, Director of the Lawrence One-Name Study will keep us informed concerning new subjects and their Marker scores. We should continue with our one-to-one comparisons with all new subjects as the project grows. For the sake of this generation and those which will follow, additional subjects may be important in firming up relationships. Perhaps all of the current Lawrence male crop should have DNA testing done. Genetic genealogy is clearly an important part of future research.
2. In their interpretation of distant relatedness, both of our subjects have been located in the "English" origin category whose roots lie in the John Lawrence of Wisset and Watertown, Massachusetts genealogy. Philip Drake Lawrence's line does go through Isaac Lawrence to John of Wisset. Since we do not have a verified genealogy before John Lawrence, Senior, that line remains unknown. It is probably true that John David Lawrence and the others in that line may belong to some other "family group." It is unlikely that that line comes from Wissett.
3. Since we can be certain that Samuel Lawrence is not the birth father of John Lawrence, Senior, and Josiah (1734) is not the brother of John, we can turn our research in a different direction. The Murphy-Turner(5), the Trask (6) genealogical work, and the early work of Hoeper(2) and others, naming John's father as Jonathan Lawrence should be our focus and deserving of our re-visitation. Many leads remain unexamined, especially those related to Jonathan's flight to Nova Scotia, life there, and a return to America. Further work on Hannah Robbins' return might provide additional facts to ponder.
4. I am open to additional questions from each of you regarding this statement or others to which I may have some response. New evidence is always coming in, and, in the end, we know we are all interrelated at some point in the time





continuum! May I offer my personal gratitude to each and every one of you who have been so generous in sharing results of your many years of hard work building our ancestry.

An appetite whetting item or two:

1. How can we explain Mr. Almon Lawrence's letter of 1885 to Porter J. Lawrence identifying his great grandfather as Jonathan Lawrence, when other information points to Josiah Lawrence?
2. How do we explain the letter's of Anna Day to Porter J. Lawrence going into much detail about Jonathan Lawrence and family?
3. How can we explain different "official" town documents regarding births and deaths? i.e. the Norwich records of 1885 prepared by Mrs. Morgan of Bennington, Vermont and the Norwich records of the Hartford Society of Colonial Wars, prepared in 1913?
4. And finally, will John Fetzer(6) rest his soul, write a revision to his book the "Men from Wengen and America's Agony" retracting his case for John's father being Samuel Lawrence? Follow up information on the John Lawrence (19Feb1745/46) listed in the Norwich records which show him as a son of Samuel and a brother to Josiah, apparently refer to a different John Lawrence. I have found descendants listed for this John Lawrence which are totally at odds with our John Lawrence's line of descent. I'm convinced at this point to acknowledge that \_this John Lawrence, if in fact he existed, is not the same as "our" John Lawrence, regardless of the nearly impossible acceptance of two John Lawrences born on precisely the same day.
5. Is it possible that the parents of our John Lawrence (1746), might have passed on after John was born , and then being taken in and perhaps reared by Samuel and Mary?

#### PARTIAL BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

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7. Lawrence, James H. and Dennis, Co-directors, Lawrence/Lorentz One Name Study of DNA Y Chromosome Genetic Genealogy, Website: [Lawrence-ons.org/DNA.html](http://Lawrence-ons.org/DNA.html).
8. <http://www.familytreedna.com>





## **Adendum 1**

### **RELATIONSHIP ANCESTRY**

**John David Lawrence**

**Philip Drake Lawrence**

**JOHN LAWRENCE OF WISSET AND WATERTOWN  
1609 - 1667**

**Isaac Lawrence, Senior  
1658 – 1731**

**Isaac Lawrence, Junior**

**Samuel Lawrence  
1710 –**

**John Lawrence, Senior  
1746 – 1825**

**Josiah Lawrence, Senior  
1734 – 1802**

**John Lawrence, Junior  
1786 – 1855**

**Diah Lawrence  
1772 – 1842**

**Luman N. Lawrence  
1826 – 1889**

**Henry Lawrence  
1826 – 1917**

**Douglas A. T. Lawrence  
1860 – 1940**

**Colonel Ellsworth Lawrence  
1862 –**

**Vern G. Lawrence  
1895 – 1963**

**Phillip Lawrence  
1895 – 1982**

**Francis W. Lawrence  
1913 – 1990**

**Philip Drake Lawrence  
1919 – present**

**John David Lawrence  
1939 - present**

The above named genealogies for the subjects, John David and Philip Drake, seem to be well supported and documented. While we are certain beyond any question that both subjects have their roots in the TMRCA of John Lawrence of Watertown, there are questions still to be answered. First, the lineage from John of Wisset to John Lawrence, Senior must be researched further. There is still much disagreement regarding the father of John Lawrence, Senior. Documentation exists for a Jonathan Lawrence and Hannah Robbins (Weber, Beckwith, et al). Some have John Lawrence, Senior as a son of Samuel (1710) and a brother of Josiah Lawrence, Senior. The evidence that we have obtained from the DNA studies sheds some light on these matters. (See the Results section)





## Addendum 2

### Terms, Definitions, Explanations for DNA Chromosome Research

1. The Y-chromosome represents about 2% of the father's genetic contribution to the embryo, but is the determining factor on the sex of a child. Since the mother carries two X chromosomes, and the father provides an X and a Y chromosome, the Y can only be transmitted from father to son. Thus in researching the Lawrence surname, only those males who carry that name can be studied.
2. Most of the Y Chromosome is inherited as a single unit and is passed from father to son without alteration. It has segments of DNA with known genetic characteristics. These segments are known as Markers. The markers can be a gene, or some section of the DNA with no known function. DNA segments that lie near each other on a chromosome, tend to be inherited together.
3. Markers occur at an identifiable location on the chromosome and that location is known as the Locus. Each marker is identified by a number according to a scheme agreed to by an international research body. This number is known as the DYS#. D = DNA, Y = Y chromosome, S = a unique DNA segment.
4. The Y chromosome tests in DNA studies use only one type of marker. It is called a Short Tandem Repeat (STR). STR's are short sequences of DNA that are repeated numerous times in a head-tail manner. One project describes it as a "gatagatagata" repetition. An Allele is the number of repeats of the sequence at a specific marker.
5. The vast majority of the time the father passes an exact copy of his Y chromosome to his son. Thus the markers of the son are identical to the father's. On a rare occasion there is a change or Mutation in one of the markers. Either as an additional repeat added or one deleted. Mutations occur at random so statistics and probability are used to estimate the time of The Most Recent Common Ancestor (TMRCA). The Lawrence/Lorentz project separates each subject tested into a family group based upon TMRCA and other genealogical factors. They have identified seven such family groups. (See Addendum 4)
6. The rate of mutation is 0.002. This figure assumes then, that any given marker has a 0.002 chance of mutating with each generation. Thus we could expect any marker to mutate once in 500 generations. A generation is generally considered to be 25 years.





### Addendum 3

#### John David Lawrence- DNA

| Locus | Dys#     | Alleles |
|-------|----------|---------|
| 1     | 393      | 13      |
| 2     | 390      | 25      |
| 3     | 19       | 14      |
| 4     | 391      | 11      |
| 5     | 385a     | 11      |
| 6     | 385b     | 14      |
| 7     | 426      | 12      |
| 8     | 388      | 12      |
| 9     | 439      | 12      |
| 10    | 389-1    | 13      |
| 11    | 392      | 13      |
| 12    | 389-2    | 29      |
| 13    | 458      | 19      |
| 14    | 459a     | 09      |
| 15    | 459b     | 10      |
| 16    | 455      | 11      |
| 17    | 454      | 11      |
| 18    | 447      | 25      |
| 19    | 437      | 14      |
| 20    | 448      | 19      |
| 21    | 449      | 30      |
| 22    | 464a     | 15      |
| 23    | 464b     | 15      |
| 24    | 464c     | 17      |
| 25    | 464d     | 17      |
| 26    | 460      | 11      |
| 27    | GATA H4  | 10      |
| 28    | YCA II a | 19      |
| 29    | YCA II b | 23      |
| 30    | 456      | 16      |
| 31    | 607      | 15      |
| 32    | 576      | 17      |
| 33    | 570      | 18      |
| 34    | CDY a    | 35      |
| 35    | CDY b    | 37      |
| 36    | 442      | 12      |
| 37    | 438      | 12      |

#### Philip Drake Lawrence- DNA

| Locus | Dys#     | Alleles |
|-------|----------|---------|
| 1     | 393      | 13      |
| 2     | 390      | 25      |
| 3     | 19       | 14      |
| 4     | 391      | 11      |
| 5     | 385a     | 10 *    |
| 6     | 385b     | 14      |
| 7     | 426      | 12      |
| 8     | 388      | 12      |
| 9     | 439      | 13 *    |
| 10    | 389-1    | 13      |
| 11    | 392      | 13      |
| 12    | 389-2    | 29      |
| 13    | 458      | 18 *    |
| 14    | 459a     | 09      |
| 15    | 459b     | 10      |
| 16    | 455      | 11      |
| 17    | 454      | 11      |
| 18    | 447      | 25      |
| 19    | 437      | 15 *    |
| 20    | 448      | 19      |
| 21    | 449      | 30      |
| 22    | 464a     | 15      |
| 23    | 464b     | 16 *    |
| 24    | 464c     | 17      |
| 25    | 464d     | 17      |
| 26    | 460      | 11      |
| 27    | GATA H4  | 10      |
| 28    | YCA II a | 19      |
| 29    | YCA II b | 23      |
| 30    | 456      | 16      |
| 31    | 607      | 15      |
| 32    | 576      | 17      |
| 33    | 570      | 18      |
| 34    | CDY a    | 36 *    |
| 35    | CDY b    | 37      |
| 36    | 442      | 12      |
| 37    | 438      | 12      |





#### Addendum 4

#### FAMILY GROUPS FOR ASSOCIATED MATCHES

The major family groups which have been identified for the placement of subjects into categories is based on Alleles similarity and proven genealogies. Family groups are:

Edward Lrrance (1695-1786) Northumberland and Fauquier Counties in Virginia

Robert Lawrence (1611-1682) England and Virginia

Henry Lawrence (1725 – 1767) Virginia

John Lawrence (1609 – 1667) of Wisset, England and Watertown, Massachusetts.

Hans Simon Lorentz (1663 – 1730) Niederhausen, Pfalz, Germany

Johannes Lorentz (1728 – 1798) Philadelphia, Penn.





### Addendum 5a

## JOHN LAWRENCE (1609) WISSET, ENGLAND AND WATERTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS FAMILY GROUP

### Matches of group members to John David Lawrence

### 12 Markers Matchings:

[illegible]

## 25 Marker Matchings

[illegible]





### Addendum 5a conclusion

### Matches of group members to John David Lawrence

### 37 Markers Matchings:

[illegible]





### Addendum 5b

## JOHN LAWRENCE (1609) WISSET, ENGLAND AND WATERTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS FAMILY GROUP

### Matches of group members to Philip Drake Lawrence

## 12 Marker Matches

[illegible]

## 25 Marker Matches

[illegible]





### Addendum 5b conclusion

### Matches of group members to Philip Drake Lawrence

### 37 Marker Matches

[illegible]





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Phillip Drake Lawrence

Kit Number: 47864

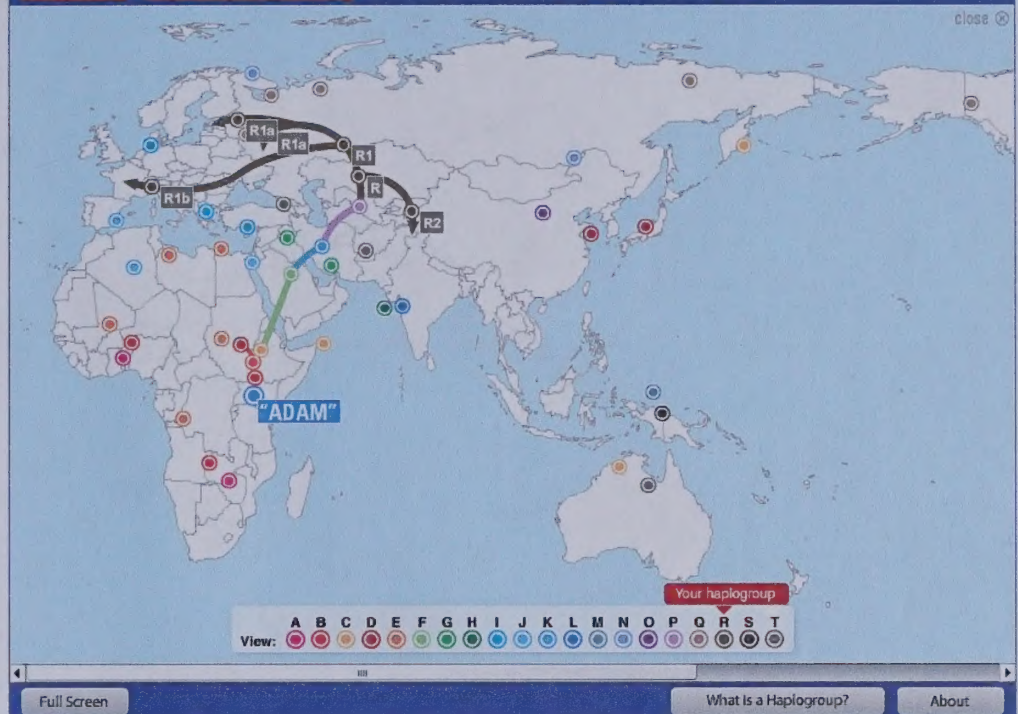
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